The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4003. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.
BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.
BLOOD. BLOOD. BLOOD.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

for weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of Skin.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
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PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
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"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness of the assertion. The constitution once affected by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering
FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.

From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Prof. DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAM McDOWELL, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.
EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed.
Address letters for information to
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
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No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

ATLANTA.

A BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED.

Our Forces Steadily Pushing the Rebels.

Railroad Communication with Richmond Completely Severed.

Only Two Routes of Retreat Open to the Rebels.

Telegraphic Communication with Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

Official information from Gen. SHERMAN represents everything to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory.

All day before yesterday, our army was engaged with the enemy, and the rebels were steadily driven on into their intrenchments.

The city is in plain view of our troops, and our shells can reach it. Our army is in excellent condition.

Five miles of the railroad between Atlanta and Decatur have been destroyed, and thus the road is rendered useless to the rebels.

The *National Republican* has furnished the following, in advance of its publication:

"Official advices from Gen. SHERMAN received this morning, cover the operations down to last night. The work of investing the city was fast going on. There was hard fighting yesterday, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy in his efforts to dislodge our troops. Gen. PALMER advanced his line to a more advantageous position. Our loss during the day was small.

Gen. SHERMAN holds the railroad leading from Atlanta toward Richmond, so that JOHNSTON cannot escape by that route to reinforce LEE. His only means of leaving Atlanta are by two roads leading south to Macon, and southwest to West Point and Mobile. If JOHNSTON escapes with his army by either of these last-named routes, he will be obliged to move quickly. It is a well-settled opinion in military circles that the rebels can better afford to lose Atlanta than JOHNSTON'S army. It may possibly be true that LONGSTREET is already in command of it.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

Telegraphic Communication With Atlanta.

OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 22.

The Western Union Telegraph Company are in communication with Atlanta, Ga., to-day, messages from that place, of this date, having been transmitted over their wires.

No official announcement of the capture or occupation of Atlanta has been received at this office up to this hour, 3:30 P. M.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

Dispatches received by the Government this afternoon announce that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON has been superseded by Gen. HOOD, and that a battle has taken place between the two armies, in which Gen. SHERMAN defeated the enemy.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22—11 P. M.

Nothing has been received by the Government in relation to the fall of Atlanta.

The Occupation of Decatur—Rebel Desertion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 22.

The Nashville *Union*, of yesterday morning, states that on Monday morning Decatur, Ga., was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all rebel communication with South Carolina by way of Macon. Deserters and stragglers had been coming into our lines in great numbers since our crossing the Chattahoochee. They represent that all hopes of saving Atlanta has disappeared.

From Missouri and Kansas.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, July 22.

A dispatch this morning from Col. FORD, at Liberty, Mo., says the people in the country north and east of that place are joining THORNTON, and his forces were increasing rapidly. Col. FORD has troops well in hand, but his force is too small to effect much, and reinforcements are asked for.

Arms from here to Kansas City and St. Joseph, for arming the loyal men, are called for by Gen. FISK.

A later dispatch from Col. FORD states that THORNTON, with 2,000 men, is moving north, probably with the intention of striking the railroad at Plattsburgh, and Marvin was in their possession last night. Col. FORD left Liberty at 4 o'clock this morning in pursuit.

Gen. CURTIS, with several armed boats, was patrolling the Missouri River to prevent the rebels from crossing.

PICKLER and BANKS are reported to have 1,000 men in Southwest Missouri, threatening Fort Scott and our Southern communication.

It is believed that 5,000 of PRICE'S men are now in Missouri. These, joined by THORNTON'S guerrillas and other bands, will make a formidable force.

A portion of our State militia will be called out and the troops are now being concentrated for co operation.

Gen. BLUNT is here awaiting orders.

The Indians are troublesome on the Western Colorado mail route. Rumors are prevalent of the capture of Lained and the post at Walnut Creek by them.

The Guerrilla War in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, July 21.

THORNTON'S guerrillas turned back from Livingston last night, and occupied Caldwell County. On being joined by another band from the West, the combined force, numbering 800 men, marched on Plattsburgh, Clinton County, and demanded the surrender of the garrison, consisting of two companies of militia. Capt. TURNER, commanding the post, refused to surrender, and told his men to escape. A fight followed. Capt. TURNER was killed, but most of his men escaped.

Militia are arriving here in large numbers, Gov. FISK'S appeal being promptly responded to, and a thousand men will be sent into the field at once. BEN LOAN will soon be here.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Compliments to the Rebels in the Shape of 200-pound Mortar Shells—Important Movements on the Tapis—Gen. Smith Relieved.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, July 21, 1864—10 A. M.

Yesterday was a day of more than usual activity at the front.

The enemy opened a battery upon our lines, but our Generals and men have not been idle notwithstanding the Maryland raid, and were prepared for them, returning the compliment with a 13-inch mortar, throwing a 200-pound shell, which blew up a rebel caisson, and silenced their most formidable battery. A new depot was discovered on the Weldon Railroad, which was burned by our shells. There were several officers and men wounded during the fight, which lasted four hours, among whom is Gen. WILCOX, slightly in the thigh, by a fragment of a rebel shell.

There are indications of import, and movements at the front which are not yet proper to publish.

Maj.-Gen. W. F. (Baldy) SMITH has been relieved from the command of the Eighteenth Corps and ordered to report for duty at New-York.

The often repeated statement that Gen. SHERIDAN has gone on a raid, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

We had a gentle rain here yesterday, which continued nearly all day, which was gratefully received by thirsty habitants and mother earth.

The Sanders Correspondence.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 22.

The Agent of the Associated Press at Buffalo, learns from the Clifton House, Niagara, this morning, that by an oversight an important letter of HORACE GREELEY'S was omitted in the published correspondence between himself and the Peace Commissioners. It was not handed the Agent of the Associated Press, or it would have appeared with the rest.

Fearful Accident at Niagara Falls—Horace Greeley's Letter.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 22.

An accident occurred on Goat Island, Niagara Falls, this afternoon, near the Biddle Stairs. A carriage containing the wife of Capt. WEBSTER and the wife of Capt HUNT, of the Quartermasters Department, was precipitated over the precipice in consequence of the horses taking fright. Fortunately a shelf in the rock some thirty feet down, broke their fall, and the ladies lodged in the trees. One was severely, and the other slightly, injured.

The omitted letter of HORACE GREELEY, previously spoken of, appears to be simply a letter to W. C. JEWETT, who, fearing that he might be arrested for his connection with the so-called Peace Commissioners, requested Mr. GREELEY to write him a lette stating that what he (JEWETT) had done in the matter was from patriotic motives, and by his (GREELEY'S) desire.

Conflagration in Mexico, Oswego County.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 22.

About one-half of the business portion of the village of Mexico, Oswego County, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire originated in Phenix Block, consuming Parkhurst's dry goods store, Brooks & Huntington's drug-store, Clinton & Eaton's store, Stone & Fuller's hardware store, Holmes & Taylor's shop, Jackson's produce store, Butler's store, the Post-office, Gort's billiard rooms, the Mexico Hotel and barns, and Ticknor's house and livery stable. No estimate of the loss has been received. The property was well insured.

Fire in Chicago—Rioters Found Dead.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 22.

The planing-mill of GAGE & SOPER was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $25,000; insurance not known.

Advices from Coles County report that the two O'HAIRS, the instigators and leaders in the riots at Charlestown last March, were found dead, one of them with several bullet holes through the body. Some excitement exists in that county, and fears are entertained of another outbreak.

Arrest of the Editor of the Newark Evening Journal.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, July 22.

E. N. FULLER, editor of the Newark *Evening Journal*, was arrested at 12 o'clock to-day, on two warrants. The first was for inciting to insurrection, and the second for discouraging enlistments, as provided for by section five of the Enrollment Act. He was released on bail by United States Commissioner MORRIS, he giving bonds in the sum of $7,000.

Indian Hostilities.

OMAHA CITY, Friday, July 22.

Some Indians attacked a train last night 20 miles above Fort Laramie, cut loose 52 horses, and ran them off. A sharp fight ensued, in which about 20 shots were fired, and some of the Indians were wounded. Most of the horses were subsequently recaptured.

The women are reported to be leaving Plum Creek for a place of greater safety. A large party of hostile Indians are reported about 40 miles from that place.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 22.

The extensive steam flouring mill, corner of Merrimac and Causeway streets, owned by WILLIAM MARKHAM, and occupied by JOHN F. KEATING, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Two wooden buildings adjoining were also burnt, one of them occupied by the Boston Union Watch Company. The total loss is $40,000; partly insured.

Naval Captures.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, off Mosquito Inlet, Fla., of the sloop *Sarah Mary* of Nassau, N. P., June 26, with nine bales of cotton. The sloop being unseaworthy, has since sunk, but her cargo was saved.

The United States steamer *Ladona* captured the sloop *Hope*, of Nassau, while attempting to run out of Sapelo July 10, with seventeen bales of cotton and nine boxes of tobacco.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 22.

The Government wagon factory of HENRY SIMONS took fire at 8 o'clock, and will probably be entirely consumed. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the country.

The Weather.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 22.

Wind southeast; hazy and raining; thermometer 40°.

—The St. Louis *Union* says that Gen. PLEASONTON has been appointed commander of the Department of Missouri, now under Gen. FISK.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

GEN. JOHNSTON RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

General Hood Appointed to Succeed Him.

Gen. Sherman Cuts Communication Between Atlanta and Montgomery.

From Richmond papers of the 18th and 20th, we obtain the following interesting information:

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Monday, July 18, 1864.

The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of the change of commanders—Gen. JOHNSTON being relieved, and Gen. HOOD receiving the command. The following is Gen. JOHNSTON'S farewell address to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17, 1864.

In obedience to orders of the War Department, I turn over to Gen. HOOD the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee. I cannot leave without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously—every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders, brilliant courage. The enemy move but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your fears. No longer your leader, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurances of my friendship, and bid an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Gen. HOOD, on assuming command, issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 18, 1864.

SOLDIERS: In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

Telegraphic communications with Montgomery was suspended last night near Notasulga. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by a portion of that part of the enemy who were reported to be at Talladega on Saturday. No train has arrived to-day from West Point. The main forces of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's Ford and Rosswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buck Head, six miles from this place.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 20.

Yesterday was a quiet day. There was no booming of cannon, no heavy masses of smoke on the Southern horizon, and no exciting rumors from any quarter. The fact that the flags of the Yankee shipping in James River were at half-mast on Monday caused many to give credit to the report of GRANT'S death, and this topic and the removal of Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON from the command of the Army of Tennessee, were the topics that chiefly occupied men's minds. Though no one believed his death would be of any great benefit to us, yet every one would have been glad, on general principles, to have been assured of his death. The Yankees think too much of him, and that is sufficient to make us rejoice over any misfortune that might befall him.

We have nothing later from our forces operating in Maryland than the news published yesterday. Other officers and men, wounded at Monocacy, arrived yesterday; but they bring nothing new, except that they estimate the number of horses obtained and secured by us in the raid at seven instead of five thousand.

The only news we have from Georgia is contained in the press dispatch, published in another column. From that it will be seen that affairs at Atlanta begin to wear a serious aspect. SHERMAN and his whole army has crossed to the east bank of the Chattahoochee River, and his cavalry were skirmishing with HOOD'S, within six miles of Atlanta. If Atlanta is to be defended a battle must be delivered within a very brief period. If the enemy is allowed to intrench, having the larger army, he will immediately out-flank Gen. HOOD or oblige him to fall back. The eyes of the country are anxiously turned to this quarter. The dispatch alluded to says, "the army and the public were surprised by the announcement of the change of Commanders." The army and the public in Virginia have seen and experienced such strange things in the last three years, as to have lost the faculty of being surprised at anything done by those in authority.

From the Richmond Examiner.

* * * * The expedition has also shown how easily such things are done against an enemy that attempts enterprises beyond his strength, and strips his own capital of defenders to swell his armies sent against distant cities. Our troops are charmed, on the whole, with the little campaign. They consider that five or six thousand horses, two or three thousand cattle, and eight hundred prisoners, all brought safely across the Potomac (except FRANKLIN and TYLER) was no bad result of a few days' dash into Maryland. They won one small battle, and they lived well; the fighting was good, the eating and especially the drinking was "glorious," and in short, Mr. LINCOLN'S official organ declares that "the rebels are so flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment." We think that extremely likely.

Possibly, too, our Government may at last—but of this we are not sanguine—find out that its duty to its own people does really require it to hurt a little the enemies of that people, when it has the power. And if not, then the people themselves will begin to conclude that the worst enemy they have is the Government which they established for their protection.

HOW TO PROTECT SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 15.

Of such glorious rumors as those which pervaded the town on yesterday, it is best to decline discourse till we know whether they are truths or only illusions of hope. Let us attend to another report of a different character—that GRANT'S cavalry has started on a fresh raid against the Weldon Railroad.

One of the marked peculiarities of the people with whom we war is, that they publish their military intentions in newspapers before commencing their execution. One of the peculiarities of the singular breed of small politicians set over us at Montgomery, is a resolute disbelief in all information that comes to them through a plain, ordinary public channel. Although the result has a hundred times proven that the plan made public in the New-York paper was really the plan of the enemy's General or Government, they cannot comprehend the fact that the enemy does so give notice of their designs. The publication is to them a perfect proof that they are going to do something else.

They could not believe that this campaign in Virginia was intended, chiefly because the scheme was universally published. They pay as little attention to the plan now ascribed to GRANT by that same press. That plan is simple—to keep a large army close to Petersburgh and LEE, while cavalry raids cut the railroads leading into Richmond as fast as we can mend them.

This plan will be successfully executed if the Confederate authorities do not devise a method of defending the roads. It is useless to repair, if the cavalry can ride in about the time the work is completed and undo it in a couple of hours. They must defend the roads. They must defend the roads by other means than the single method hitherto attempted; because that method has proven utterly and invariably ineffectual—there has not been a solitary exception in the course of the war. The single method yet imagined or tried is, to send our Confederate cavalry in pursuit of the Yankee cavalry. But, as one body of horse will go as fast as another, those who have six hours start are not overtaken before the goal is reached. After the destruction is done and the Yankee raiders have to return, they are sometimes met and sometimes not. When collision occurs, our cavalry sometimes beats them, as they did the other day. But the railroad is broken, and the beating does not mend it.

The object being the salvation of the roads, it is clear that another means should be employed. It would seem to an observer that of all kinds of communication, a railroad should be the easiest to preserve and defend. Steam is stronger than horse flesh; locomotives move faster than cavalry; and a single train can transport a large body of troops to any point on the line in a few hours. But a large body of troops is not necessary to obstruct the advance of cavalry. A few hundred picked and well-mounted men can obstruct roads and bushwack the strongest raid till the pursuing cavalry overtakes and destroys it. Only these few hundred must be before and not behind it—and the railroad can put both them and their horses where they will get before it, if they and the train to convey them are kept in perpetual readiness at a depot. Hitherto the *militia* has been relied on for that work. Is it not time to discover that this expectation is a stupidity? The militia is composed of stiff-limbed old men and little boys, both equally unaccustomed to arms. Yet they are expected to perform the most dangerous as well as the most laborious service that can be demanded of the hardiest and most skillful soldier. To bushwhack is a military duty, requiring more confidence in one's weapon, greater strength of body and a cooler courage than any other whatever. The man, who does it, has to close alone with the enemy, and if caught is killed. For such a service thorough soldiers are required, and this or some other plan must be resorted to, if we would save our roads.

THE MARYLAND RAID.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.

From three to five hundred prisoners have passed through Rockingham from Maryland, captured principally during the first of the invasion by our forces. They are principally Ohians, and nearly all were one hundred day men.

FROM THE INVASION.

Passengers from Staunton last night report that the "invaders" of Maryland were safely south of the Potomac, with a whole country crammed full of all sorts of live and vegetable plunder.

FOREIGN GOODS AT WILMINGTON.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer, advertises that he will sell at auction, July 29, a vast quantity of foreign goods, the cargoes of steamships *Badger* and *Lucy*, and several other vessels, under the heads of dry goods, shoes, leather, &c., cotton cards, clothing, &c., stationery, bagging and rope, groceries, hardware, &c., liquors, &c., drugs, &c.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises—Concert—General News of the Place—Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MIDDLETOWN, Friday, July 22, 1864.

Unquestionably, the principal object of interest in Middletown, and the one most eagerly inquired after by the stranger visiting this city, is the Wesleyan College. The annual commencement exercises attract crowds of the citizens, and also many strangers, and they certainly go away gratified, or they would not return with such evident eagerness. At the present time, when the country is awaiting, with almost feverish anxiety, for some great movement on the part of our armies, college exercises lose, I am well aware, much of the prestige which usually attends such celebrations; but they never can entirely cease to awaken interest among those who recollect that commencement at any college sends forth to the great field of public life a new set of young men amply qualified to play their *rôle*. Some go to help fill up our armies, others to the judiciary, some to the ministry; and, in fact, nearly all the roads to fame, fortune and glory find many travelers.

The present graduating class has twenty-three members, and a fine-looking set are they, too. Having entered before the commencement of the war, they have been able to follow the course of the rebellion clear up to the present moment, from its very beginning. They go forth, therefore, with a thorough knowledge of the past, a confidence in the future, and the determination to make the most of the present. Among them are many, perhaps more than the usual number, who intend devoting their life to the Gospel ministry, and they bear with them all the evidences of a sure success. Commencement exercises usually last about a week, and Commencement Week is therefore looked forward to as a week of pleasure and amusement by all interested in the college. At the close of the Senior examination, some three weeks ago, when the studies of the class of '64 became things of the past, and all that the Seniors for the next three weeks had to do was to prepare their orations, the class had some exercises of an unusual kind. In the afternoon of the day designated the class had a *campus* on the college green, where the calumet was smoked with evident satisfaction to some and a little "uneasiness below" to others. Songs and long-winded speeches followed, and as the class has a "State-wide" renown for its superior singing, the effect was decidedly agreeable to outsiders. The evening exercises were in the McDonough Hall. The songs were all by members of the graduating class, and were well sung, and one of them, a German song, to the popular tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," was loudly applauded and *encored*. The orator was A. H. WYATT, and he spoke very eloquently and learnedly to his fellow-classmates. His theme was the "Present," and he was succeeded by G. L. THOMPSON, the Class Historian, who took for his theme the "Past," and "well and pleasantly did he discourse thereon." His numerous hits on his mates, puns on their names, descriptions of the many scrapes and scenes through which they had passed, afforded amusement to all who knew anything about the class. His manner of describing the "putting through" of the new Freshmen, and of the numerous deceptions and tricks practiced on them afforded, I am sure, considerable information to the present Junior Class as to several previously mysterious affairs. Next came the Class Prophet, J. D. BEEMAN, who foretold from a vision the *future* of his classmates. For the most part their *aims* were low, but some of them seem destined to reach a good way up the ladder of fame. The evening exercises concluded at an early hour with one of the college songs. The class had a supper in the evening, and broke up in the early hours of the morning only to serenade the President, Professors and fellow students. But Commencement Week really opened last Thursday, July 14, with the "Prize Contest between the Literary Societies." There was a prize debate and prize oration; the two literary societies send some of their members from each class to compete. The successful orator was J. W. H. AMES, Valedictorian of the Graduating Class, the names of the others your correspondent was unable to ascertain. On *Friday* evening was the prize declamation between the Senior and Sophomore Classes. As on the preceding evening, the Hall was crowded, and the following is a list of the declaimers: L. R. Abbott, C. W. Willard, A. G. Nightingale, S. H. Olin, H. J. Stevens, G. Yager, W. W. Bowdish, A. Clark, W. U. Rice, S. K. Smith, G. L. Westgate, U. F. Whitaker. The young men, almost without exception, showed a thorough appreciation of their subject, and evinced considerable study, doing great credit to their instructor. G. L. WESTGATE took the first prize, and G. YAGER the second. The music was by COLT'S Armory Band, from Hartford, and was very good. On Sunday, the Baccalaureate sermon in the morning, by Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D., President of the College, attracted quite a number to the M. E. Church. The text was from 1 Corinthians, xv. chapter and 29th verse. The Doctor's discourse lasted one hour and a quarter, which, on a hot day, is pretty close work; but his eloquence and earnestness kept the large assembly silent and attentive. Politics, of course, entered largely into the sermon, and, as the Doctor is a thorough Abolitionist, the "rights of man" afforded him a grand chance for reminding the graduating class of the fact that "all men are equal." In the evening, an address before the Missionary Lyceum, composed of those young men mostly who intend becoming ministers, and in which debates on religious subjects are a prominent part of the exercises, was delivered by Rev. ROBERT S. DASKILL, a Methodist divine of considerable repute. J. J. REED, Jr., of the Class of '64, is President of the Lyceum. On Monday evening, the addresses before the United Literary Societies. The orator on this occasion was Hon. SIDNEY DEAN, who delivered a rich and racy discourse on the members of Congress in 1855, of which he was one. Rev. WM. S. STUDLEY delivered the poem on what I should judge to be the follies of the age, though the real subject could with difficulty be discovered by any one. It was quite humorous, however, and was very well received. On Tuesday afternoon took place the meeting of the joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, and in the evening an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, by GEORGE THOMPSON, of England. Mr. THOMPSON'S fame as an orator is world-wide, and he fully sustained his reputation. Mr. THOMPSON at first does not impress a person favorably, and it is only when he becomes well warmed up in his discourse that he commands attention, and interests his audience. His comparison between his reception in and departure from this country, thirty years ago, when he was mobbed wherever he attempted to speak, and his reception at the present time, was very amusing. The applause at the mention of the name of GARRISON showed the sympathy of the audience. On Wednesday morning, the business meeting and anniversary of the Alumni Association, and in the afternoon, the address before the Alumni, by Rev. ERASTUS WENTWORTH, D. D. A reunion of the classes of 1839, '49, '54, '57 and '61, took place. The reunion of the classes proved a very interesting occasion, and many and fervent were the welcomings among classmates. The hotels are all crowded, and there is an unusual number of strangers in the place, which gives it a decidedly gay and festive appearance. On Wednesday occurred the grand commencement concert by the celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. This club is always a favorite in Middletown, and, in fact, everywhere that they go, both by the excellence of their programme and their splendid execution of it. Their performance last evening fully equaled all that was expected of them. Each member of the club is an artist, playing two or three instruments (not at once) as a master, and their combined efforts prove attractive without equal. The names of the performers are: WM. SHULTZE, CARL WEIZEL, ROBERT GOERING, THOMAS RYAN, WULF GRIES, assisted by the distinguished vocalist, Miss ADDIE S. RYAN. Many of their pieces were deservedly *encored*, and all felt perfectly satisfied with the manner in which they had spent their money.

Thursday, the grand day, at length arrived, and no doubt many a graduate passed a sleepless night, studying and perfecting his morrow's oration. Thursday morning came at last, and with it a thick mist, the sure precursor of either a hot day or a rainy one, neither very agreeable. At an early hour graduates and subgraduates might have been seen hurrying to and fro across the college green, and many hearty shake of the hand and happy greeting was interchanged among those so soon to part forever. At 9 A. M., Colt's Band, of Hartford, broke forth with martial strains for the procession to form. At 9:50 the procession, headed by the band, with the Provost-Marshal, and followed by the Board of Trustees and visitors, the President, the alumni, distinguished strangers, the graduating class and the college generally, left the University, and proceeded to the church. At the church, the exercises opened with music by the Mendelssohn Club, followed by a prayer by the President, and again music. The salutatory address, in Latin, by THOMAS BOND WOOD, Greencastle, Ind. I will give the orations, as nearly as possible, in the order of merit: Valedictory, by JACOB W. H. AMES, Newport, N. H.; Salutatory—T. B. WOOD, Greencastle, Ind.; Philosophical—GEORGE S. BENNETT, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Philosophical—JESSE LYMAN HURLBUT, Pennington, N. J.; Ancient Classical, CHARLES WASHBURN CHURCH, Waterbury; Metaphysical—ALBERT HARMON WYATT, Harlem, N. Y.; First-class Orations—CHARLES AMOS MERRILL, Concord, N. H.; B. WHITTEMORE CHASE, Haverhill, Mass.; CHARLES HENRY BUCK, Naponset, Mass.; RICHARD WATSON NEWHALL, Middletown; HENRY BAKER, Pennington, N. J.; COSTELLO LIPPITT, Norwich; HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y.; GEORGE FORSYTH, Armenia, N. Y.; JOHN JOSEPH REED, Jr., Williamsburgh, L. I.; JOHN SWINBURNE WHEDON, Newark, N. J. Orations—WILLIAM SHERIDAN TODD, South Deerfield, Mass.; GEORGE L. THOMPSON, Otselic, N. Y.; GEORGE NELSON PHELPS, Waterfield; I. DURKEE BEEMAN, North Fairfax, Vt.; STEPHEN AUGUSTUS SNOW, Providence, R. I.; EDWARD HILLER BRECKINRIDGE, Middletown. The degree of "Bachelor of Arts" was given to the graduating class, and that of "A. M." to some nine of the Alumni. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. GEO. THOMPSON, of London, amid much applause.

I dislike to speak particularly of any one, but I must say, concerning the valedictorian of the class of 1864 that at eighteen years of age he was a sailor before the mast, not acquainted with much more than his letters, and at twenty-four he graduated head scholar in a class of 23 good scholars all. There is an example for our young men that it is "never too late to mend." By the way, Mr. AMES is to be married this evening. The orations were all very fine and well-delivered; deserving especial mention are those by Messrs. AMES, MERRILL, WYATT, BAKER, WOOD, NEWHALL and INGRAHAM. The exercises were all very pleasantly interspersed with excellent music, and passed off very satisfactory to all concerned. The Alumni, visitors and graduating class, had their festival in the P. M., and in the evening the President held his levee. To-morrow Middletown will relapse into its usual quiet, and the enthusiasm and excitement of Commencement Day with the class of '64, will exist only in the past. The following is a correct and official list of the degrees conferred with which I have at the moment of closing been favored:

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Jacob Worthen Hall Ames, Henry Baker, J. Durkee Beeman, George Slocum Bennett, Edward Hiller Breckinridge, Charles Henry Buck, B. Whittemore Chase, Charles Washburn Church, George Forsyth, Daniel Gould Harriman, Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, Henry C. M. Ingraham, Costello Lippitt, Charles Amos Merrill, Richard Watson Newhall, George Nelson Phelps, John Joseph Reed, Jr., Stephen Augustus Snow, George L. Thompson, Wm. Sheridan Todd, John Swinburne Whedon, Thos. Bond Wood, Albert Harmon Wyatt, Daniel W. Raymond.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on Edgar Hiram Bancroft, John Wesley Barnhart, James William Bramblee, William Dawson Bridge, Edgar Frederick Clark, Roswell Sergeant Douglas, Francis Daniel Edgerton, Christopher Page Flanders, Benjamin Sherwood Gurnee, William Fisk Johnston, Hiram Loammi Leisey, Frank Wilbur Morse, Wilbur Fisk Osborne, Hubbard Bester Payne, George Whitaker, Nathan Willis Wilder, Richard Seaman Williams, William Henry Lee, of the Class of 1860.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on Frederick Wm. Corliss, a graduate of Union College, and on George Lansing Taylor, a graduate of Columbia College.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. Benjamin F. Cocker, Rev. Chas. N. Smith, Rev. Lorenzo White.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Robert Allyn, Rev. Isaac W. Wiley.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on George Thompson, of England.

H. W. R.

Turf Record.

EXCITING TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE.

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, July 22—Match for $300.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, play or pay.

Dan Mace named b. g. Stonewall Jackson, (in harness)	2	2	1	1	1
John Lovett named s. m. Lady Tompkins, (in harness)	1	1	2	2	2

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:40½	1:19	2:40
Second heat	0:41½	1:20	2:41½
Third heat	0:39½	1:18	2:40
Fourth heat	0:40½	1:19	2:39
Fifth heat	0:39	1:17½	2:40

First Heat.—From his easy victory over the mare last Friday, under the same conditions as in to-day's trot, *Stonewall* was made the favorite, odds of 100 to 50 and 50 to 20 being laid on him. The partisans of *Lady Tompkins*, however, were sanguine enough to believe that she could beat him. At the third attempt they got off, the mare taking the lead of a length, and the pole from *Stonewall* at the upper turn, and maintaining it to the first quarter; at the old stand the mare was two lengths ahead. There was no alteration subsequently, *Stonewall* being up and down, the mare coming home an easy winner by a length.

Second Heat.—Betting 100 to 40 on *Stonewall*. The mare again took the lead at the turn, and kept it down the back stretch, past the old stand, half-mile pole, to the lower turn, where *Stonewall* tried to close the gap; but in the home stretch he went off his feet, the mare coming home an easy winner by a neck—*Stonewall* running half way up the distance.

Third Heat.—Notwithstanding the mare having put in two heats, the backers of *Stonewall* freely laid 2 to 1 on him. In the start the mare had a slight lead, but in making the turn she broke, and *Stonewall* took a lead of two lengths as he passed the quarter. He in turn broke and ran, but getting down again, he passed the old stand with a length in hand, at the lower turn the mare tried to close up, and succeeding, they came neck-and-neck into the home-stretch, but *Stonewall* outfooting her, had the heat in hand, and won cleverly by a length.

Fourth Heat.—100 to 40 on *Stonewall*. They were wheel-and-wheel to the turn, where *Stonewall* broke and ran, obtaining a lead of a length, increasing it to two at the quarter-pole; he again broke at the old stand but catching quickly, continued to lead past the half mile, and round the turn into the home-stretch, where the mare tried to close, but breaking up at the distance badly, *Stonewall* came home the easiest of winners by eight or ten lengths.

Fifth Heat.—100 to 15 on *Stonewall*, who took a lead of a length at the first turn, and continued past the quarter pole to the old stand, where the mare began to fall off, *Stonewall* leading her two lengths, he here broke, and ran, but was got down again, and passed the half mile with the same advantage, and continued to the home stretch—half way up the mare broke, and *Stonewall* came home the winner of the heat and race by ten lengths.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

THE GREAT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The Confederate Cruisers and Their Whereabouts.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the *Europa* reached this City yesterday morning, from Boston. They furnish us the following interesting details of news:

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Drawn Battle in Parliament—A Week's Debate—America and Ireland Against Poland and Denmark—Forty Millions of Mad Germans—Conservatives and Confederates—Peace and Prosperity—General Grant and Lord Palmerston—The Motion for Recognition—The Traitor Gold and how to Treat it—The French Rams—Spain in the Pacific—Vallandigham and "Manhattan"—Times Correspondents.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

The great campaign in Parliament ended last night with a victory for the Opposition in the House of Lords, and for the Government in the House of Commons. It is a drawn battle, in which the Government was saved by a flank movement of Mr. Kinglake, the resolution of censure having been defeated by a majority of eighteen on his amendment, in favor of peace. It was a "peace-at-any-price" amendment.

The debate has been a very curious one. Scarcely any one has defended Earl Russell, but those who have censured him most have still voted to support the administration. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Horsman, each assailing the diplomacy of the Foreign Office, each voted in favor of the result of its action—peace. They denounced the humiliation—they accept what it has purchased. The commercial interest, which fears a war with America—the manufacturing interest, which dreads war anywhere—vote for the Government. In the Lords, where commerce and manufactures have fewer representations, and where a more chivalric policy prevails, the Government was defeated by a bare majority of nine votes by proxy, while a majority of those present were willing to rejoice in peace.

I shall not attempt to give a *résumé* of debates which have lasted for four nights, and been protracted into the small morning hours. There has been fun, and sarcasm, and occasionally eloquence. Once or twice there has been some warmth of feeling and expression. I have been over the whole ground again and again. England would not join France in a war for Poland, nor enter a Congress for the settlement of that and other European questions. In her turn, France refused to join with England for the protection of Denmark. Neither would undertake to fight alone with Germany and Russia. England was sure, moreover, that the moment she got into a war with any great European Power, America would be on her back, and that Ireland's long waited for opportunity would have arrived. All this came out in the debate with great frankness. Beside, and more than all, perhaps, every member of Parliament knows that the Queen stood in the way of any war with Germany. How could the House censure the Ministry who had been under this necessity of preserving peace? Russell was mercilessly roasted in speeches, but had to be sustained by a majority of votes.

The last hope of Denmark, so far as England is concerned, seems to have perished. Had the vote of censure passed, had the Ministry been supplanted, there is no likelihood that there would have been anything done to help her. She must submit to her destiny and make the best attainable peace. The Germans all went mad, Mr. Roebuck says, about Schleswig-Holstein. Madmen are hard to manage, but what can be done with mad nations? When forty millions of people go mad, the most prudent thing one can do is to stand out of their way—and that is what England has done and will keep doing.

It was said that the Catholic members had made a bargain with the Conservatives to vote against the Government, the price being the protection of the Pope. It was even reported that two important personages had come from Rome to influence the result. The list of members who voted on the division is not published yet, so that I cannot tell what color of truth there may be to this representation. But there was another statement made in the course of the debate, which has an air of greater credibility. It was that the Conservatives, if they came into power, had engaged to recognize the Confederate Government—had engaged, therefore, to go to war with the Federal States. If this were true, a vote of censure on Russell and Palmerston would have been a vote of war with the Federal Government. And of this there is sufficient dread to save any Administration.

Lord Palmerston in his defence brought forward the statistics of England's wonderful prosperity—the increase of trade, the growth of property, enhanced revenues, and diminished expenditures. What were treaties, interests of Denmark, and national honor, to compare with this solid national prosperity? Honor and glory were all very well, no doubt, but here was something a man could put in his pocket, and deposit with his banker. So he got his vote of thanks for preserving peace, instead of a vote of censure for national humiliation. England may be laughed at, ridiculed, caricatured and contemned all over the continent, but so long as England is prosperous, what need she care? That seemed to be Lord Palmerston's view of the case.

And now what? The business of the session will be hurried over. There will be an early prorogation, or, perhaps, a dissolution. The vote in the Lords may be taken as an excuse for ending the present Parliament and summoning a new one. In that case, Her Majesty's opposition will go to the country with the case on which they have failed in the House of Commons. Will it be with the same result? That will depend more upon the course of things in America than upon anything taking place in Europe. Gen. Grant is fighting the battle of the English Ministry. Let Gen. Grant take Richmond and put down the rebellion and the price of gold, and the Tories have no chance in England. Lee and Johnston are fighting for Derby and Disraeli. If they maintain their ground against the forces of the Union, the people of England will not fear a war with America, and will not care to support those who pay humiliation as the price of peace. Gen. Lee defends Canada on the James River instead of the St. Lawrence; but if he is defeated, and can no longer occupy the Northern armies, then the English want Lord Russell, the man that stopped the rams, for Minister of Foreign Affairs, who can pay the *Alabama* claims out of an overflowing treasury, and settled everything without a war. The battle-cry of the Tories in the coming contest will be: "England has been humiliated and Denmark betrayed." The cry of the Liberals will be: "Peace and prosperity—no war for Denmark, and, above all, no war with America."

In this state of the case you can judge what prospect of success there will be for the motion for recognition, and the thousands of petitions and memorials praying Parliament to take measures for the restoration of peace in America. I am not enough in the secrets of the Confederate managers to know whether Mr. Lindsay will venture to bring forward his motion. If he should do so, it will depend entirely upon the situation in America whether it will meet with any success. Nine-tenths of the governing classes in England desire the success of the South; or, perhaps it would be better to say, the defeat of the North. They amount to nearly the same thing, perhaps, though the less tail left to either cat, the better many would be satisfied. But, at the same time, England, from the Ministry to the populace, have a healthy dread of the armies the Federal Government can raise upon the land and the navies it can launch upon the seas. When the North, if ever, is crippled and powerless, England will be ready to recognize Southern Independence.

The news telegraphed by the London *Times* New-York correspondent that General Grant was retreating from Petersburgh, and that Gold was 250 strengthened, I have no doubt, the Conservative vote in Parliament, as it sent up Confederate Stock on the Exchange. Luckily it did not come until the "Glorious Fourth" had been duly celebrated. Gold at 240 is an undoubted inconvenience; but as the Confederates have fought pretty well when it was at a much higher figure, it would be strange indeed if a people, animated by the highest motives of patriotism could not do as well or better. If the maintainers of a wicked rebellion can support armies and win victories, as it is to be feared they sometimes do, on a currency that "isn't worth shucks," it will be very strange if the defenders of a nation, and the restorers of the Union cannot do more and better, whatever the absurd prices for which people may pay for gold.

There is a curious and "important if true" announcement in some of the papers, to the effect that four steamers, two of which are rams, built in French ports for the Confederates, with the knowledge and concurrence of the French Government, have just been sold to Prussia. The Emperor, it is said, has changed his mind. It is added very circumstantially, that one of the rams has already left for the Baltic. This looks as if the Emperor had taken a leaf out of Earl Russell's book, and meant to secure his foothold in Mexico, by making friends with the Federal Government. It is probable that Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton know something about the matter. I have written often of what I believed to be the sentiments of the Emperor on the struggle in America, and I think with reason; but now that he has interests, they may require a different line of policy.

The Spanish Government has just sent a powerful fleet to the Pacific. There is reason to believe that Spain does not make a movement in any part of the world which is not in accordance with French policy—and if France takes Mexico under her protection, why should not Spain plant her flag once more upon the heights of the Andes? This is an age of reaction and restoration. There are people in America who talk, as I hear, of the necessity of a strong Government, and rejoice in the exercise of arbitrary power.

The war in Denmark goes on, with heavy losses to the weaker belligerent, in the hopeless struggle. The stories about the massacre of Swedes turns out to be without foundation. There are rumors of mediation and peace, but Germany will have gained her ports on the Baltic.

MONADNOCK.

THE GREAT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONTEST.

In the House of Lords, July 8.

Lord Malmesbury moved the resolution condemning the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government with regard to Denmark and Germany, in the same terms as those of the resolution proposed by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Having regretted the absence of Lord Derby, on whom the task would have fallen, Lord Malmesbury expressed his fear that the violation of the treaty of 1852 had set a bad precedent, which might at any future time be quoted as an excuse for violence and wrong. The German Diet had exceeded its powers in interfering with a European treaty, by asserting the principle of nationality against it. He would express no opinion as to the future, but as to the past he believed had the Government been firm and decided in its course the present conflict might have been prevented. He then traced the failure of all the negotiations to the interference of Lord Russell with questions connected rather with the internal government of Denmark than its foreign relations. He had placed himself in the position both of partisan and judge between Denmark and Germany, and had therefore pleased neither party, and destroyed his own influence as an English Minister.

The Duke of Argyll said it was evident from Lord Malmesbury's speech that the resolution involved no principle, nor did it explain any policy. The discussion raised on it was a mere contest of faction. The Opposition avowed it would not have gone to war with Germany on behalf of Denmark; why, then, was not the Government justified in equally refraining from hostilities? He attributed the course taken by Demark, in resisting the demands of Germany, in a great degree to a conviction on the part of the Danish Government that the sympathies of the country and of that House were on its side. He believed Denmark had also speculated on a change in the Government of this country, by which it would be assisted. Instead of this, Denmark sees the Government attacked on the very ground that they had endeavored to form an European alliance to defend it.

Lord Clanricarde regretted that, for the first time in his life, he held a different opinion from Lord Palmerston with respect to his foreign policy. While he agreed that the Government had deplorably mismanaged this affair, he could not agree with the terms of the resolution, which not only did not express the real facts of the case, but declared an opinion which the House ought not to place on record. He then moved his amendment.

Lord Clarendon had not shared the responsibilities of the Government during the most active part of the negotiations, but in the outset of the affair the Government had exhibited foresight and a clear appreciation of its gravity. They had shown an honest and sincere desire to bring about an amicable settlement, in which they would have succeeded if they had been met in an equal spirit, not only by the parties directly interested, but also by the other Powers who were equally parties to the Treaty of 1852.

Lord Chelmsford pronounced a strong condemnation of the policy of the Government.

Lord Wodehouse would not admit that any promise of material aid had been given by England to Denmark. All the Government had done was to offer the Danes some sound and honest advice, for which the other Powers were equally responsible with England.

Lord Carnarvon supported the resolution, censuring the Government for its want of decision.

Lord Russell could not discover, either from the resolution or the speeches in support of it, what was the foreign policy of the Opposition. No two speakers seemed to agree in their notions as to how these negotiations ought to have been conducted. Lord Derby had admitted it would be wrong at any time to go to war for Denmark. Now, Lord Malmesbury thought, if the English Government had resolved on war when the German troops entered Schleswig, this conflict would have been prevented. The treaty of 1852, though wise in its general objects and calculated to secure peace, was an artificial one, and dependent upon conditions the performance of which it was not in the power of England, France and Russia to insure. The Government had chosen and acted on one principle—that of non-intervention, to which it had strictly adhered, as in the case of Italy and in the civil war in America.

Lord Granville felt convinced, from the course the debate had taken, that it would have a good effect on the country, and remove a good deal of misapprehension. He contended that England had not lost her just influence in Europe. The complete concord between England and the neutral Powers, throughout the sittings of the Conference, was a proof that our influence was unimpaired. The taunts of the German newspapers were no evidence that it had been diminished. There were parties in Europe to whom a war would have been an advantage, but if England had entered into hostilities it would only have been a dupe for their purposes.

The House then divided; the numbers were:

	Present.	Proxies.	Total.
Content	119	58	177
Non-content	123	45	168
Majority for the resolution			9

Their Lordships adjourned at 2.15 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, after some personal explanations as to matters which occurred in the preceding discussions, the adjourned debate on Denmark and Germany was resumed.

Mr. Osborne observed that the two questions before the House were the motion of Mr. Disraeli and the amendment of Mr. Newdegate. The latter had expired silently in its cradle. He was not anxious, he said, to pass a judicial sentence upon the proceedings of the Government in this Dano-German question between 1852 and 1864. He considered that their failure had to some extent involved the honor of the country, and, although he rejoiced at their return to the paths of peace, the country had no reason to be proud of the means. He was of opinion, however, that the person mainly to blame for complications and the failure was the First Minister of the Crown. After a hasty notice of the belligerent parties, in which he said Denmark had from the outset promised according to her hopes, and performed according to her fears, he came to the Conference, of which, he observed, great expectations were entertained, but which had turned out a most unfortunate and fatal failure. The speech of Mr. Cobden had laid down the true policy of this country. What had been the fruit of our interference—of our spirited foreign policy? We were isolated in Europe, and even the King of Ashantee was indifferent to our friendship. Mr. Osborne wound up a speech which kept the House in constant merriment by its point and humor by a whimsical description of the Ministry as a museum of curiosities.

Mr. Whiteside, after remarking that the Treaty of 1852 was really the work of Lord Palmerston, proceeded to examine the correspondence on the subject of the policy of the Government on this question, which had been, he said, inconsistent and mischievous, pointing out instances in which menaces and threats had been employed by Lord Russell, and promises, clear and unambiguous, made of material aid to Denmark by England. The assertion that it was not intended to go to war was contradicted, he said, by the whole scope and spirit of the official papers. What, he asked, had been the conduct of Earl Russell throughout the negotiations? Good faith ought to be the policy of England; but Denmark had been forced to yield everything; nothing was left to the Danes but their lives. Such a spectacle was most deplorable; and no defence of the conduct of the Foreign Office had been offered by any independent member.

Mr. Monsell observed that under the treaty of 1852 Denmark entered into solemn obligations in regard to Schleswig-Holstein, and Her Majesty's Government ought to have insisted upon Denmark fulfilling those obligations, and, if the terms proposed by Earl Russell on the 24th of September, 1862, were not accepted, he should have washed his hands of the whole matter.

Mr. B. Cochrane discussed Lord Russell's dispatch of the 24th of September, 1862, which he regarded as the turning point of the whole question. He denounced it as a piece of mischievous meddling, and it was regarded by M. Hall as a proposal for dismembering the Danish Monarchy.

Lord Elcho, as an indifferent spectator of a party struggle, was anxious to state his views on this question. It was admitted that there had been a failure in the negotiations, but because they had failed that was no just ground for a vote of censure on the Government. He would be no party, he said, to a censure upon a Government which had earnestly, honestly, and perseveringly, though unsuccessfully, labored for peace.

Mr. Scourfield could not vote for a motion which referred to what was past without any indication of what ought to be done in future.

The O'Donoghue said the motion expressed a want of confidence in the Government; that was, to declare whether they had or had not confidence in the policy of the Government; and if he voted in the affirmative he should violate the duty he owed to his constituents and to the country.

Mr. Buxton defended generally the policy pursued by the Government upon this question, though he admitted they might have committed some errors.

Sir S. Northcote expressed satisfaction that the Government had abstained from armed interference in the war.

Mr. Clay thought the Foreign Office had very accurately represented the feeling of the country.

Mr. Walpole, after adverting to the cause of the war and to the conduct of Austria and Prussia in allowing themselves to be borne along with the revolutionary torrent, denounced the mode in which the Treaty of 1852 had been got rid of, to the injury of public law and national rights. His charge against the Government was founded, he said, upon the manner in which they had interfered during 1861 and 1862. The Government had not, what they ought to have had, a definite, distinct policy; they place themselves in a false position by irritating Russia and France, and they had lost influence in Europe.

Lord Palmerston said if any doubt could have existed, when the motion was first made, as to its object and importance, that doubt must be dispelled, for the House had been told plainly that it was intended as a vote of no confidence in the Government. Efforts had been made in the discussion to separate Earl Russell from his colleagues. This was an unconstitutional course of proceeding. The ministers were all equally responsible for what the Foreign Office had done. He regretted for his country the pains taken to vilify and degrade her. He maintained that the country stood as high as ever in the estimation of Europe. The motion asserted that the just influence of the country had been lowered. This was not the fact; it was a gratuitous libel upon the country by a great party that hoped to rule it. He read a statement of what the present Administration had done during their five years' tenure of office, in the reduction of taxation, the diminution of the national debt, and the reduction of the expenditure; and he showed the vast increase in the income of the country, and of its foreign trade, and indicated other tokens of the national prosperity. This being so, he contended that the Government had administered the affairs of the country with honor and advantage, and with credit to themselves, so as to entitle them to the approbation of the House and the confidence of the country.

Mr. Disraeli made a lively and amusing reply, in which he defended himself against the charge of having misquoted documents.

Mr. Newdegate having, with some reluctance, withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. Kinglake moved an amendment, in lieu of the last paragraph of the address proposed by Mr. Disraeli, to substitute the words following: "To express the satisfaction with which we have learnt that, at this conjuncture, Her Majesty has been advised to abstain from armed interference in the war now going on between Denmark and the German Powers."

Upon a division, this amendment was carried by 313 to 295, a majority of 18 for the Government, and the words were added to the original resolution.

The remaining orders were then proceeded with, and the House adjourned at 2:10 o'clock.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

NATIONAL AND CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 8.

The Federal war steamer *Kearsarge* arrived in Dover Roads on Wednesday evening. It had been stated in some of the French papers that a successor to the *Alabama* would probably be in waiting off Cherbourg when the Federal vessel left that port, and that another naval engagement might take place, in which the South would have an opportunity of retrieving its late defeat. No new *Alabama*, however, seems to have yet appeared; but it is asserted that a steamer, the *Jeddo*, which left Bordeaux on the 22d June, is to take the place of the notorious privateer. On this subject the *Gironde* of the 4th says: "It will be recollected that a mystery surrounded the departure of the *Jeddo*. This mystery seems likely to be maintained. In fact it was Wednesday, the 22d June, that the *Jeddo* quitted our port for Amsterdam; the voyage between the two cities being ordinarily four days, we ought five days ago at least to have heard of the arrival in the Dutch port of the steamer built and armed by M. Arman. But no commercial journal that we know of has said a word on the subject. The voyage of the *Jeddo* has certainly something strange and unusual about it, and the future will soon show that the anticipations respecting her were only too well founded." The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that the vessel here referred to will soon reappear, fully armed and manned, and with the Confederate flag flying. Capt. Semmes, it is said, is too ill to take the command of her. This duty will consequently devolve upon the first lieutenant of the late *Alabama*, whose appointment is expected to arrive about the middle of the present month. If the statements of the French papers are to be relied on, there will soon be no lack in the channel of war vessels belonging to the opposing Powers. According to those statements, the *Florida* is already there; the *Jeddo*, as we have seen, is being got ready; and "the South is probably preparing a display of fresh forces;" while on the other hand, we learn that the Federal steamer *Niagara* left Antwerp on the 2d instant, to cruise in the Channel, and that a new Federal steamer, the *Macedonian*, built upon the same model as the *Kearsarge*, and armed with heavy guns, is expected. The *Presse* thinks that a far more "dramatic engagement than that in which the *Alabama* perished" may accordingly be looked for at no distant date.

A letter has been received in Hull from one of the crew of the Confederate cruiser *Rappahannock* which is now lying at Calais. The writer states that the ship is at present under the strict surveillance of the French and English authorities, who firmly refuse to permit her to leave Calais. For some time past the *Kearsarge* has been cruising off Calais with the hope of capturing the *Rappahannock*. The Confederate, at present, is not in a position to cope with her would-be antagonist, as she has neither guns nor ammunition on board. The Captain of the *Rappahannock* would, however, if the authorities granted permission, leave the port and take his chance of eluding the vigilance of the Federal. The writer states the Confederate is much the fastest vessel, and that if once she got ahead of the *Kearsarge* she would be perfectly safe. The *Rappahannock* is fitted with a fine pair of engines of 350 horse power, four fighting boilers and two dispatch boilers. She has on board at present about 130 men. The news of the sinking of the *Alabama*, called forth many expressions of regret from the crew of the *Rappahannock*, and on Saturday last they evinced their sympathy for the crew of the lost vessel, by making a collection for the wounded and the widows of those who were killed or drowned during the brief struggle between the Federal and Confederate cruisers. The Federal war steamer *Sacramento* arrived off Cherbourg on Tuesday evening.

ALLEGED CONFEDERATE ENLISTMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 18.

At the Liverpool Police Court, yesterday, a man named James Cunningham was charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The information charged the defendant that he did, in the month of February last, in Liverpool and elsewhere, hire, engage, retain or procure, or attempt or endeavor to engage, retain or procure James Graham and others, to be employed or engaged in the sea service of, or under, or in aid of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the prohibition contained in statute 59, Geo. III., cap. 69; also that the defendant did at the same time procure, or endeavor to procure the said James Graham and others to go and embark from Liverpool and elsewhere, for the purpose of being engaged or employed as aforesaid, contrary to the statute; also, that the defendant being a natural born subject of Her Majesty, did in the month of February, 1864, without the leave or license of Her Majesty first obtained, agree to enlist, or enter, or serve, and did serve in and on board a ship or vessel intended to be used for warlike purposes of, or for, or under, or in aid of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the statute; and also, that he did, in the month of February, 1864, without such leave or license aforesaid, go to Calais, in the empire of France, in order or with intent to enlist or enter the sea service of the Confederate States of America. After a lengthy inquiry the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE ALABAMA PRISONERS.

From the Shipping Gazette, July 8.

The four officers of the *Alabama* who landed at Cherbourg as prisoners on parole, surrendered themselves on board the *Kearsarge* when that vessel left the port. Advices from Cherbourg state that the *Kearsarge* had been replaced in the roadstead by the Federal corvette *Sacramento*. The latter is built on the same model as the *Kearsarge*, and, like her, armed with very large pivot guns. After having taken on board coals and provisions, the *Sacramento* is to go in quest of Confederate vessels cruising on the coasts of Europe. Capt. Semmes left Southampton on Thursday for London, on a visit to Mr. Mason, the Confederate Envoy. Capt. Semmes is much better in health, but he still feels acutely the loss of his ship.

An Addition to the Central Park Drives.—The Commissioners of the Central Park announce that an additional portion of the Park drive, from the Ravine to the summit of the Great Hill, will be open for public use to-day.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Events of the Year—Narrow Escape from a Foreign War—The Policy of England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The last year has been crowded with events which must occupy an important place in the modern history of this country. There is little doubt but it has narrowly escaped a civil war as a foreign one. The storm seems to have passed over, however, and we think there is to be seen in the succeeding calm no little evidence of actual progress having been made in the meantime in the dissemination of liberal ideas among the ruling classes. The fact of an Embassy from this Government being in Europe at this moment, the avowed object of which is to obtain permission to *restrict* instead of *enlarge* our intercourse with the country, may seem to your readers a flat contradiction of the above statement. With us, however, who are on the spot, the thing is not so paradoxical. Six months have nearly elapsed since this Government conceived the idea of sending an Embassy on a secret mission. The changes that have taken place in the meantime are the basis of *our* opinions, and we say, without fear of contradiction, that, had the departure of the mission been delayed two months, it never would have gone at all. The action of the Treaty Powers, and their policy pursued by their representatives in the late difficulties, we find by our last files of papers, is being freely discussed at home. Especially was our attention called to the spirited debate in Parliament in relation to the course pursued by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Admiral Kuper, in the Prince of Satsuma difficulty.

The opposition was uncommonly severe in their censure of the Admiral, accusing him of wanton barbarity in bombarding for two days a populous city, a necessary result of which must have been a great sacrifice of life. We cannot, unfortunately, give these parties a whit of credit for their sympathy for the Japanese, believing, as we do, that the subject was treated in this manner, in order to make political capital, as leaders of the peace party of that country.

We have taken no small amount of pains to ascertain, as far as possible, the probable loss sustained by the Japanese. In the first place, the people of the town had taken flight before hostilities began, so that whatever may have been the destruction of private property, in all probability few, if any, noncombatants were killed. The garrisons of the forts, no doubt, suffered considerable, but from what we can learn, the casualties here would not exceed 500 or 1,000 all told.

You have been made acquainted in my previous letters with the causes which brought about the collision between the English and the Japanese. What concerns us now is not the immediate result of the encounter, which is dwelt upon in the English papers; but the effect or impression produced on the country and people at large by this first display of Western Power.

To come to the point at once, we fully believe that, as an opening wedge, the battle at Cogashima is only second in importance to the first expedition under Commodore Perry. Philanthropists and moral Secessionists may theorize till doomsday over the peace policy to be pursued in opening barbarous countries to the civilized world, but without a display of physical force and an occasional lesson in its practical application, little or no progress *has ever been or will be* made in the East in this direction. We see it quoted from a lecture of Dr. McGowan in Washington, on affairs in Japan, that the bombardment of Cogashima had only time to complicate matters here, and render the Japanese more exclusive and illiberal than ever. We can only say that he came about as near to it as most travelers do who draw conclusions of a nation's character from a very short stay in the country.

The English policy in the East, let Americans say what they may, has been the only one which has met with undoubted success. And in regard to their late difficulties with Japan, the only fault we have to find with them is that they did not send fewer dispatches and more shot and shell at the commencement. The only question perhaps that remains open, is as to whether the Government should be held entirely responsible for the acts of the more powerful and independent Princes, or whether they, when offending distinctly and individually (as was the case with Satsuma, in the murder of the Englishman, and Chashu, in firing on foreign vessels passing through the straits his batteries command) should not be dealt with directly as Admiral Kuper did in attacking Cogashima.

This question can only be settled by a more intimate acquaintance with the relations sustained by these Princes to the Government. As to the Princes Satsuma and Chashu, who so far have been the principal offenders, we do not hesitate to say that they should be *dealt with directly, and on their own soil.* They may be looked upon, from their power and influence, more as allies of the Government than actual dependencies; and though acknowledging the supremacy and infallibleness of the Micado, it does not necessarily follow that they do that of the Tycoon, which one who has taken the pains to study the history of this country can easily understand.

We mentioned in our last that there appeared some probability of the Prince of Chashu being called to an account by the foreign Powers for his acts of hostility. But we fear nothing will be done. He has set at defiance not only the Government, but all the other Princes, and is making extensive preparations to meet them. We should regret it exceedingly if the Treaty Powers should be contented to pocket the insults he has offered their several flags, though it be of no great importance whether the straits he commands are few or not. Chashu is the most conservative of all the Princes, as well as the oldest, his antecedents having had undisputed possession of his domains from a period dating much further back than the foundation of the present Imperial dynasty. His humiliation by foreign arms would do more toward opening this country to trade and the dissemination of liberal ideas than twenty years of intercourse, at two or three points, and those hemmed in by numerous guards and wide motes. In proof of our conclusion, we have the daily accumulating evidence of the beneficial effects of the English demonstration. Though in any other country it would have been called a repulse, yet the Prince of Satsuma and his officers had good sense enough to calculate the odds which they brought against the fleet, and the disadvantages the Admiral labored under in consequence of the gale of wind that was blowing at the time of the attack.

The great superiority of foreign arms they no longer question, and not only by them, but by many others throughout the Empire, is the fact being gradually acknowledged.

One of the greatest difficulties the Liberals and better informed have had to contend with from the Conservatives, has been this very point of *actual ability* of Japan, as a nation, to *contend with Western Powers*. It is generally acknowledged that the Conservatives are mostly to be found among the ignorant or willfully bigoted. Nothing has so much conduced to dispel the former and break down the latter, as the late actual trial of comparative strength; and most intelligent Japanese with whom we come in contact, acknowledge that it has advanced the Liberal interests of the country five years. The Tycoon is now at Miaco on a visit to the Spiritual Emperor, who, with his Court, is supposed to be the centre of opposition and hostility to foreigners. The Tycoon and the Liberalists we have found in his Court, have now an argument stronger than ever, to bring to bear on the opposition, as they have a case in point. As far as Satsuma is concerned, we have already informed you of his acceding to all the demands of the English, and now not only does he wish to be on friendly terms, but is buying steamers to carry produce from different parts of Europe to the open ports, for sale to foreigners, and has at this time one or more engaged in this manner. This is an immense stride in advance of the old mode of transportation in junks, and is effecting what foreigners would be so glad but are unable to do, viz.: a safe and quick communication between the producer and purchaser. As we are about closing a salute is being fired from the men-of-war in port, in honor of the arrival of the new French Minister, Mons. Leon Roches, who arrived this morning.

S.

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

Correspondence with Gov. Johnson—He Accepts the Nomination of the Vice-Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9, 1864.

Hon. Andrew Johnson:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have great pleasure in performing the duty assigned to them of informing you of your unanimous nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, by the National Union Convention, which closed its sittings in this city yesterday.

We inclose, also, a copy of the resolutions or platform of principles unanimously adopted by the convention, to which your attention is respectfully invited, and which, we trust, will have your approval.

The committee need hardly add the assurance of their hearty concurrence in the action of the convention, in selecting you as the candidate of the great majority of the loyal people of the country for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, nor of their conviction, that in so nominating you, the convention but faithfully interpreted the wishes of their patriotic constituents.

Earnestly requesting your acceptance of the position to which you have been assigned, and congratulating you upon the encouraging prospects for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and the extinguishment of its cause, we have the honor of subscribing ourselves your obedient servants.

W. DENNISON, of Ohio, Chairman.

Joseph Drummond, of Maine; Beadle Barlin, of Vermont; A. M. Gammell, of Rhode Island; Geo. Wm. Curtis, of New-York; Henry Johnson, of Pennsylvania; W. L. W. Seabrook, of Maryland; G. W. Hite, of Kentucky; Cyrus M. Allen, of Indiana; L. B. Alexander, of Michigan; A. Oliver, of Iowa; Thos. H. Bearne, of Oregon; Leroy Kramer, of West Virginia; A. A. Atocha, of Louisiana; J. P. Eremes, of Nevada Territory; John N. Nye, of Colorado Territory; Thos. E. Sawyer, of New-Hampshire; A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut; W. A. Newell, of New-Jersey; N. B. Smithers, of Delaware; John T. Hume, of Missouri; E. P. Fyffe, of Ohio; W. Bushnell, of Illinois; A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin; John Bidwell, of California; A. C. Wilder, of Kansas; M. M. Brien, of Tennessee; Valentine Dehl, of Arkansas; A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska Territory; A. B. Stonaker, of Utah Territory.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th ult., informing me of my nomination for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, by the National Convention held at Baltimore, and inclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, was not received until the 25th ult.

A reply on my part had been previously made to the action of the convention in presenting my name, in a speech delivered in this city on the evening succeeding the day of the adjournment of the convention, in which I indicated my acceptance of the distinguished honor conferred by that body, and defined the grounds upon which that acceptance was based, substantially saying what I now have to say. From the comments made upon that speech by the various presses of the country to which my attention has been directed, I considered it to be regarded as a full acceptance.

In view, however, of the desire expressed in your communication, I will more fully allude to a few points that have been heretofore presented.

My opinions on the leading questions at present agitating and distracting the public mind, and especially in reference to the rebellion now being waged against the Government and authority of the United States, I presume are generally understood. Before the Southern people assumed a belligerent attitude, (and repeatedly since,) I took occasion most frankly to declare the views I then entertained in relation to the wicked purposes of the Southern politicians. They have since undergone but little, if any, change. Time and subsequent events have rather confirmed than diminished my confidence in their correctness.

At the beginning of this great struggle, I entertained the same opinion of it I do now, and in my place in the Senate I denounced it as treason, worthy the punishment of death, and warned the Government and people of the impending danger. But my voice was not heard or counsel heeded until it was too late to avert the storm. It still continued to gather over us without molestation from the authorities at Washington, until at length it broke with all its fury upon the country. And now, if we would save the Government from being overwhelmed by it, we must meet it in the true spirit of patriotism, and bring traitors to the punishment due their crime, and, *by force of arms*, crush out and subdue the last vestige of rebel authority in every State. I felt then as now, that the destruction of the Government was deliberately determined upon by wicked and designing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out; and that no compromise, short of an unconditional recognition of the independence of the Southern States could have been, or could now be proposed, which they would accept. The clamor for "Southern Rights," as the rebel journals were pleased to designate their rallying cry, was not to secure their assumed rights *in the Union and under the Constitution*, but to disrupt the Government and establish an independent organization, based upon Slavery, which they could at all times control.

The separation of the Government has for years past been the cherished purpose of the Southern leaders. Baffled in 1832 by the stern, patriotic heroism of Andrew Jackson, they sullenly acquiesced, only to mature their diabolical schemes, and await the recurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them. Then the pretext was the tariff, and Jackson, after foiling their schemes of nullification and disunion, with prophetic perspicacity, warned the country against the renewal of their efforts to dismember the Government.

In a letter, dated May 1, 1833, to the Rev. A. J. Crawford, after demonstrating the heartless insincerity of the Southern Nullifiers, he said:

"Therefore the tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or Slavery question."

Time has fully verified this prediction, and we have now not only "the negro, or Slavery question," as the pretext, but the real cause of the rebellion, and both must go down together. It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of Slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican Governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support, but when it became rebellious and attempted to rise above the Government, and control its action, I throw my humble influence against it.

The authority of the Government is supreme, and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can rise above it, whether it be Slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto—State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every Government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the Government itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results; and by rigorously adhering to this great fundamental truth, the end will be the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon, and attempted the destruction of the Government itself.

The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the War Power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind.

By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, and are therefore most cordially indorsed and approved, and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part, is with the greater pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination, I might here close, but I cannot forego the opportunity of saying to my old friends of the Democratic party *proper*, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expediency. The war is a war of great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs, free government—North and South—fails. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful—as I do not doubt—its destiny is fixed, its basis permanent and enduring, and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence of free government the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty *of first preserving the Government*; and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy, prolong the war, and waste the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watchword and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field—the great power of the rebellion—will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of reëstablishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American Freedom.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard,

Yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

News to July 16—Detailed Account of the Situation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ONE MILE SOUTH OF CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER,
Friday, July 15, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The crossing of the Chattahoochee has been effected without loss, and though the army has not been wholly thrown over, enough now rests on the south bank to assure the safe passage of the remainder. Several corps—it might possibly be imprudent to say how many—occupy ridges on the south bank, northeast of the railroad bridge, and have fortified the bold hills and heads of the bridges in their rear until their safety and even impregnability is assured. Before this reaches you Sherman's whole army will have passed the river, and that the great event of the campaign will soon follow, no one can doubt, for already Atlanta is but seven miles distant from portions of our centre, and in easy view from various hights in rear of our lines.

The days are exceedingly hot—so very hot that *brilliant* movements—such movements as wear out men by the thousand when the temperature is not murderous—are simply out of question. But little skirmishing is going on. That portion of our army already across the river have found nothing in their immediate front but cavalry, in the two miles over which they have advanced. The rebel army is closely massed somewhere between here and Atlanta, and, as the solitary paper now published in Atlanta has been chuckling over some mysterious stroke of good fortune that has befallen them, perhaps there is something particularly mischievous in their inaction. But, from a hundred sources, we hear that Atlanta has been almost entirely dismantled. Every thing for which transportation could be secured has gone further south—to the slender bit of *terra firma* called Dixie. Newspapers have taken their immaterial departure, leaving an excessively stout-hearted extra to assure the troops that "day is about breaking"—that Sherman is to be pitied for his misguided course—that Atlanta can never be taken, and audibly smiling in another paragraph, over the fact that we shan't find anything when we do get it. They may be as myterious and hysterically funny as they choose; the fact that Sherman has passed every great natural barrier between his army and the "Gate City," remains. He has dislodged them from positions to which any one they may now assume in defence of their city, is as a wart to Ossa. Those who remember the solemnity and stiffness of the Vicksburgh journal, two or three days before the greatest surrender in history took place, need not be surprised if our advance occupies Atlanta within a week. On the other hand, the enemy has erected strong works for its protection, and, notwithstanding the encouraging tone of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, we may not be there in a fortnight. No doubt it expects us sooner.

Bragg is with the rebel army in our front—in what capacity has not yet been disclosed. It is universally conceded, among good judges in our army, that Bragg is the most dangerous man we have ever fought. There is infinitely more fight in him than in Johnston, while he is equally adroit in retreat. He is watchful and subtle, but he cannot stay the progress of Sherman at this stage were he Fabius and Napoleon combined.

The army is enjoying, while cautious passage of the river is in progress, a season of partial rest, much needed, and warmly appreciated. Though our communications grow longer every day, rations come up in abundance. Neither are they confined to the coffee, bread and meat which are really "the ration" during a campaign. Beans, vinegar, desiccated vegetables, potatoes, and the *delicacies* of the soldiers' allowance, are now supplied, and even clothing is furnished, where the need of it is great. Guerrillas make desperate efforts to destroy the road to Chattanooga, and succeed in cutting out a train occasionally, but thus far they have suffered severely, and accomplished next to nothing. The road is well guarded, and by detachments who, seeming to feel the responsibility resting upon them, are watchful and plucky, to a degree worthy of the highest compliment.

I will briefly give a *résumé* of operations since the army arrived at the Chattahoochee, and formed its line of bayonets upon its northern bank, on the 7th instant:

FRIDAY, JULY 8,

Schofield, who two days before had moved round from the right centre to the rear of the Fourth Corps, moved to the left of the Fourth Corps, with a view of striking the river near Phillips (or Isham's) Ferry, with a view of effecting a lodgment on the south bank of the river. The Fourth Corps, under Howard's direction, early engaged the enemy with infantry and artillery, to attract their attention while Schofield got his pontoons down. The divisions that participated in this diversion were Wood's and Stanley's, the loss falling principally upon the former, who skirmished for several hours with dismounted cavalry, who retreated before our advance. Schofield got his first pontoons down at 6 A. M., having first thrown across a few regiments, led by the Twelfth Kentucky, who drove the Georgia militia before them like sheep, capturing a gun abandoned by them in their scare. While these movements were transpiring in front of the Fourth Corps, Howard sent a regiment from Stanley's division, to strengthen the bridge over Rottenwood Creek, which joins the Chattahoochee near Powers' Ferry.

On the same day Newton's division received orders and marched at 5 A. M. to the support of Garrard's cavalry, near Rosewell, where they arrived at 1 P. M., having marched twenty miles. The men built a *tete-de-pont* at the ferry, as well as extensive works on the south banks of the stream. On the 9th Dodge's command, from the extreme right, arrived, relieving Newton, who returned to his old camp on the 13th. The operations of

JULY 9

were chiefly confined to Wood, of the Fourth Corps, and Baird, of the Fourteenth Corps. By order of Gen. Thomas, Baird placed a battery on his left, where, supported by Wood on the left, a heavy musketry and artillery fire was kept up on Hardee's corps, who during the night crossed on their pontoons to the south side of the river, leaving us in undisputed possession of one of the strongest lines of works they have ever erected. Engineers capable of speaking correctly assert that the works are stronger than any yet wrested by this army from the enemy. The line of works is of an irregular form, and contained thirty lunettes, from which a murderous artillery fire could have been poured into our assaulting column. But our experience in the past of assaulting rebel works was taken advantage of, and a flank movement by Schofield, and the demonstration by Wood and Baird, accomplished the dislodgment of the enemy with trifling loss.

JULY 10.

Howard, acting under Thomas' orders, moved up to the north bank of the river, crossed at Powers' Ferry, four miles above the railway bridge, which Hardee on his retreat had destroyed, and took a position on the ridge on the south side, which covered Schofield.

The losses for the last week are hardly worth reporting—not more than thirty or forty. Slight skirmishing has been kept up, with the invariable disappearance of the rebel cavalry, who appear to be very inefficient.

THE ENEMY'S LINE

is difficult to correctly locate, but the last information we have is that the main force of the enemy is between the river and Atlanta, fronting Hooker, Palmer and McPherson, and with a new line now being constructed along the Peach-tree Creek, which strikes off from their present line in a southeasterly direction toward Decatur and Stone Mountain. This line, when completed, will cover the railroad from here to Atlanta, as well as the Atlanta and Augusta route, but leaves the Atlanta and West Point Railway open to our raiding parties on the right of our line. The new line, parallel with Peach-tree Creek, is about five miles long. The advance of our right across the river will likely compel the enemy to retire their left and cover Atlanta by a new line.

With nine miles of works to man, the enemy cannot spare much of a force to protect Lee's flanks, and the Georgia and Augusta and Atlanta and the West Point Railways offer an easy prey to raiding parties. From the present position of affairs it seems almost a foreborn idea that the enemy can successfully resist Sherman's masterly flanking manœuvres.

THE GATE CITY.

The country to the west and south of Atlanta is quite open and level for a distance of seven miles, and the city can be readily approached. On the northeast side is a formidable ridge extending nearly two miles. The city is surrounded by a line of fortifications of an irregular formation, distant one mile from its centre. On the north side of this formidable work is another line of almost impenetrable abattis, running half way round. On the fortifications are twelve lunettes mounting formidable batteries, beside a countless number of smaller calibre, bearing on all points of the compass. Thus was the city defended two months ago, but should the enemy be so foolhardy as to retreat within them, I fear we will find the strength of the works enough to try our skill and courage for weeks.

ARRIVAL OF BRAXTON BRAGG.

The arrival at this juncture of Gen. Bragg in Johnston's army is indicative of important influence upon the movements and policy of the enemy. Bragg arrived on Tuesday last, and was received with much enthusiasm by the soldiers of his old command, many of whom still retain their old reverence for him and long for his return to the command. Johnston, it is well known, is jealous of Bragg, who, as military adviser and Commander-in-Chief, has no doubt arrived on the theatre of operations to give a new line of policy and chalk out a new road in which Johnston must walk hereafter. My information as to his arrival in, and reception by the army, is correct and may be relied upon. Rebel papers are very silent upon military affairs just now, and this celebrated addition to the army of Northern Georgia, is not even announced. The Memphis-Atlanta *Appeal*, however, of yesterday, a copy of which I have been permitted to peruse, is quite jubilant over something, and declares that the Yankee army will be driven into the Chattahoochee. The last retreat has been made, and Atlanta is safe. Strange to say, in another column, the editor grows grandiloquent over the career of the

Appeal, which it declares will remain in Atlanta to cheer and encourage the soldier, until the enemy reaches the gates of the city. It also announces that all the newspapers, except it, have left Atlanta for the South, that the work of emptying the city of movables goes quietly on, and that when the Yankees enter they will find nothing but empty houses and bare walls to greet them. This does not look much like having confidence in their ability to drive the Yankees into the Chattahoochee.

RATIONS.

Since my last letter, there has been little of note occurring hereabouts—at least, anything sufficiently developed, solidified into history, to warrant narration. The Twenty-third Corps has completed an impregnable *tete-de-pont* of about two miles in length, defending the bridges which it threw across a few days ago, and now has accumulated behind it large stores of such supplies as the men were in greatest need of after their exhausting campaign—clothing, beans, &c. The boys are jubilant in their suits of new blue, and squatted on the ground in every direction can be seen little squads of men accurately adjusting certain little piles of beans and coffee; so much to a company; so much to a man. The Commissary wagons are "up" for once to the very front, and are unburdening themselves of sugar, tack, pork, &c., as fast as the scales can dispense them. The cast-off ponchos, blouses, &c., are slung over the breastworks as far toward the rebels as possible, and it is a thousand pities the latter could not be allowed to appropriate them as a shield against the scorching [illegible] of the sun.

ROSWELL FACTORY.

The great importance of the manufacturing establishments at this place, which were destroyed by GARRARD's cavalry a few days ago, justifies a few words in addition to what I stated respecting them in a previous letter. There were manufactured there not only tent-cloth, but cassimeres, linsey-woolsey, yarn, &c., in great quantities. The establishment was chartered in 1839, with a capital stock of $50,000. They were, of course, entirely under the control of the rebel authorities, though nominally run by private individuals, at a fixed rate. Their entire destruction by our authorities was, doubtless, determined by valid considerations of policy, but what these were, is not so obvious.

MOVEMENTS.

I have recorded the crossing of the river at Roswell by GARRARD's cavalry, and the occupation of the ferry by NEWTON's division, of the Sixth Corps, until the Sixteenth Corps could arrive. As soon as the latter came up, the division returned to this point, crossed the river, and proceeded with the remainder of the corps to take up a position in front of the Twenty-third.

CARELESSNESS.

The correspondent, in searching the records of hospitals, has frequent occasion to note a case of accidental discharge of firearms, producing often the most serious results. One of these affairs occurred the other day. HENRY PLATFARMER, of Company A. Eighth Tennessee Regiment, was shot through the shoulder, and so seriously wounded that three inches of the bone were removed by the surgeon in dressing the wound, and all from the carelessness of another member of the regiment. The fellow had occasion to fumble his gun while loaded, had removed the cap (strangely enough,) though leaving some percussion powder upon the tube, and had inserted the rammer in the piece, when by some ill-chance the gun was discharged, the rammer crushing through the half of his thumb, so violently did it spring; and the load and rammer passed entirely through the shoulder and entered several inches into a tree. The wonder is that the arm was not blown entirely away, so tremendous was the energy with which the musket was discharged.

RUMORS.

These are not lacking, as usual, and are of a character to astonish even those who are prepared to receive the best news from this army. Among them is one that the main force of the rebel army has fallen back to "a strong position" nine miles south of Atlanta; and that there is only the merest shell of pickets between here and Atlanta, yet remaining, which the simple advance of our lines will crush in upon the city. It is certain that there is no skirmishing between the pickets, unless at such a distance that it is inaudible, while yesterday their cavalry was before us, though in their lines. It was expected that our crossing at this point and above would call their attention hither, and that they would dispute our advance into the country with as much strength as they could summon. But they seem discouraged by the immense length of the front we are enabled to present, and to be prepared to abandon Atlanta to a flank movement with slight opposition.

We shall see what we shall see.

The Guerrillas in Kentucky.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BURBRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND FIFTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
LEXINGTON, KY., July 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.—The rapid increase in this district of lawless bands of armed men engaged in interrupting railroad and telegraphic communication, plundering and murdering peaceful Union citizens, destroying the mails, &c., call for the adoption of stringent measures on the part of the military authorities for their suppression.

Therefore, all guerrillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers, are hereby admonished that in future stern retaliatory measures will be adopted and strictly enforced whenever the lives or property of peaceful citizens are jeopardized by the acts of such men.

Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war, will be liable to be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with instructions from the Major-General commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

So much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men will be seized and appropriated for this purpose.

Wherever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerrillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities, and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage. By command of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
J. BATES DICKSON, Captain and A. A. General.

NEW BOOKS.

SAVAGE AFRICA—Being the Narrative of a Tour in Equatorial, Southwestern and Northwestern Africa, with notes on the Habits of the Gorilla, on the Existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men, on the Slave Trade, on the Origin, Character and Capabilities of the Negro, and on the Future Civilization of Western Africa. By W. WINWOOD READE, with Illustrations and a map. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The mystery of Inner Africa has, in all ages, acted as a powerful incentive to adventure on imaginative minds. In the present generation we have found representatives of almost every class engaged in this pursuit. We have had travelers for geographical exploration, as Capts. SPEKE and BURTON; sporting travelers, as GORDON CUMMING and BALDWIN; scientific travelers, as Dr. BARTH; natural history travelers, as DU CHAILLU, and missionary travelers, as Drs. LIVINGSTONE and MOFFATT. But the fertility of nature is unbounded, and we have in Mr. READE a new type, strongly marked and clearly distinguished from all the preceding. In his own words, he claims, and with evident justice, to be "the first young man about town who has made a *bona fide* tour in Western Africa, the first to travel in that agreeable and salubrious country, with no special object, and at his own expense, to *flaner* in the virgin forest, to fleet with pretty savages, and to smoke his cigar among cannibals." The measure of his achievements may be pretty well gauged by a due consideration of this preliminary announcement. In another place he sums up the net results of his tour, independently of the knowledge harvested and garnered in this portly volume, as consisting of "an attack of malarious fever every month, a cold in the head, a sore throat and cough, yellow jaundice and a rheumatic habit which has now become second nature," so that pleasure can count her martyrs as well as science, and Mr. READE will probably retain the prestige conferred by his exploit, without a competitor of his own class. It was announced when he set out on his travels that to shoot a gorilla in its native haunts, was the actuating inducement of the expedition, but as he was not so fortunate as to meet with one in a state of nature, that motive is now kept in the back ground. Mr. READE's direct course was to Sierra Leone. From thence he visited and stayed some time in the Gaboon River country, a guest of the American Missionary, Mr. W. WALKER. He then proceeded in a trading vessel down to the coast to Loanda, and on his return visited the French settlements on the Senegal and Gambia Rivers. The book is not unpleasant reading; the ample title-page given above will convey a notion of the multitude of topics discussed, and on each of these Mr. READE is prepared with an "opinion," somewhat clearer than Bunsby's, but equally weighty in the writer's own conviction, reminding one of POPE's politician, "who sees through all things with his half shut eyes." The colonies of three nations are planted in various spots of Western Africa. The Portuguese settlements, the oldest, and formerly the most important, he found in a chronic state of decay that nothing can arrest. The British colonies were stagnant, steeped in brandy and water, and stupified with drink, the indulgence in which it is that makes the climate so fatal. The French colonies alone are progressing, and exhibit a healthy power of growth and assimilation that marks out that nation as the future possessor of the whole northern extent of the continent, from the Gambia River to the Mediterranean. English influence will probably be exerted to the southward of this, in the tropical region, where grow the finest wool and cotton in the world. Any very beneficial results from Missionary labor are not expected by Mr. READE, from the absolute want of common ground on which the Christian minister and the savage can become mutually intelligible, and he looks to the success of the Mahomedan propagandism which never ceases, and yearly brings new savage tribes under its sway, as the true civilizing agent for Western Africa, a discipline that must be passed through before higher things can be reached—a preparatory stage in the elevation of the individual. Many speculations of equal interest will be found in Mr. READE's book. He is always ingenious, if not convincing, in his arguments, and generally states fairly enough the amount of personal knowledge from which his conclusions are drawn. The much vexed Gorilla question will prove to many the most attractive portion of the book. Though not so fortunate as to meet the "noble savage" wild in the woods, Mr. READE collected much information respecting him and his habits, and testifies to the substantial accuracy of DU CHAILLU's descriptions, though regarding his book as a "medley of truth and fiction, of which a minute analysis might be given." The numerous fine and spirited illustrations add greatly to the attraction of the volume.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEARS 1863-4. 8vo. New-York: J. W. AMERMAN.

The time-honored New-York Chamber of Commerce, which ranks among our most venerable institutions, has, within a few years, commenced a new career of usefulness, by the publication of an annual report, indispensable to all who would keep pace with the development of commercial enterprise and prosperity in this City, now the largest port that the world has ever seen. The one before us is the sixth of these reports, and comprises two divisions—a full report of the proceedings of the Chamber during the first year, embracing their action on many subjects of public interest; and secondly, carefully prepared trade reports of each of the staple branches of business in New-York, with general statistics of trade and finance. These reports include the trade in sugar, coffee, tobacco, leather, wines and liquors, wool, dry goods, fisheries, &c. It is impossible to mention a hundredth part of the topics of importance to a commercial community illustrated in this volume. Among them we notice one that is now, happily, matter of history only—an elaborate chart of the course and captures of the piratical vessel, the *Alabama*.

FROM CAPE COD TO DIXIE AND THE TROPICS. By J. MILTON MACKIE, author of "Cosas de Espana," &c. 12mo. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

The sketches of travel contained in this volume relate to excursions through the Southern United States and a visit to the Havannah, Santa Cruz, Nassau, the Bermudas, &c. They conduct the reader to most points of interest in the Southern country as the Virginia Warm and White Sulphur Springs, Charleston, New-Orleans, the Mississippi, &c. Being written before the breaking out of the rebellion, their value is now mostly historical as memorials of a state of society and affairs that have probably passed away, never to return. Mr. MACKIE is a practised "literateur," and his pictures are full of bold and artistic life effects, though occasionally defective in finish and good taste. The portion of the book devoted to the West Indies has more novelty, and the descriptions of Nassau, the Bermudas, and other places now oftener mentioned than seen, are not wanting in novelty and freshness. The tone of the work is good, and there is an absence of the bitterness now too often awakened by the discussion of past wrongs and evils.

THE GOLDEN CENSER. WM. B. BRADBURY, Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-street.

Prof. W. B. BRADBURY, the well-known composer, has added another to his extremely popular series of Sabbath school song books, in the *Golden Censer*. This work, which is a companion to the *Golden Chain*, the *Golden Shower*, the *Oriola*, &c., &c., contains about 130 songs, the music and poetry of nearly all of which were expressly composed and written for this work. The wide circulation which all of this series has enjoyed is sure to carry the *Golden Censer* into every Sabbath School in the land.

LAW REPORTS.

Charitable Bequests—Probate of Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of J. G. Boyle, now admitted to probate, makes the following charitable bequests: To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of this City, $500; to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Joseph's Church, $250; to the same Society of St. James' Church, $250. The will of Mary Louise Bleecker, also admitted, leaves $300 to the Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following named persons, deceased, were now admitted to probate—none of them containing any provisions of interest: Elizabeth B. Bradford, Mary A. Pattee, Anna Carroll, Mary A Williamson, John Littlefield, David Kipp, Charles Shecker, Daniel A. Tucker and Anna M. Gimmerman.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Several applications have been made in behalf of prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette for their discharge, under the act of Congress authorizing their discharge by the courts, after the close of a term of the Circuit Court, and the discharge of a Grand Jury, before which any offence laid against them might have been investigated.

Arguments were had before Judge BETTS in three cases yesterday morning—one in behalf of Mr. Palmer, of the Custom-house; one for Binny, and one for Mr. Allen, a bounty-broker.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22, 1864.

$12,000	U. S. 6s. '81.R.	103	500	N. Y. Central	131⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	102⅜	100	do.........b10	131⅞
20,000	do	102⅝	300	Erie Railway	108¾
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..C. Small	105	200	do.........b10	109
14,000	do	104⅛	200	do	108⅝
36,000	do	104¼	50	Erie R. Pref.	108¾
70,500	do	104⅜	100	do	108⅜
500	do	104½	100	Hud. Riv. R	126¾
12,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	94⅝	20	Nor. & Wor. R.	112
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77.	101	800	Reading R.	131⅝
6,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	72	200	do.........b15	132¼
1,000	N. C. State 6s	58½	750	do	132¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	161	300	do	132⅜
3,000	La. State 6s	72½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	132¼
1,000	do	73	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
5,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	47½	100	do.........b30	82¾
5,000	do	47¼	100	do.........b30	83⅛
10,000	O. & M. Pref. C.	47⅞	100	M.S.&N.I.G.S.	128¾
1,000	Er. 2d M.Bs.'79.	130	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip	123¾
2,000	Hudson Bs.,'67.	101	500	do	123⅝
5,000	Har. R 1st M.	120	30	do	124
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	118	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	107¼
4,000	C.&N.W.1stM.	104½	800	do	107⅛
5,000	do	104¾	100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	123¼
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	132	100	Chi. & N. W...b10	49½
6,000	Gal.&Chi.1st ex	119	100	do	49¼
2,000	Gal.& Chi.1stM.	114	300	do	49⅜
10,000	T &W.1st M.Ex	106	500	Cle. & Tol. R.	135⅝
5,000	C.&N.W.Int.Bs	102	400	do	135¼
10,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	61	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	108
1,000	McGr.&W.1stM.	86	100	do	107¾
4,000	Amer. Gold	257½	100	do	108⅛
40	Merch. Ex. Bank	97	100	do.........b3	108¼
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	56	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	128
200	do	56¼	22	M.&P.du C. 2d Pr.	90
100	Amer. Coal Co	90	250	P., F. W. & C.	110⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	74	200	do.........b10	111
50	do	73¾	100	do	110¾
100	Copake Iron M	7	100	do.........b30	112
100	do	6¾	10	P.,F.W.&C.Scrip	110
			200	Al. T. H. Pref.	71

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s.'81..C.	102⅞	2000	Reading R.	132⅞
2,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..R.	103½	800	do	132⅝
17,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.	104⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	132⅝
20,000	do	104⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	83
30,000	U.S.6s.1-yr.C.	95	200	Ill. C. Full Stock	124⅛
30,000	do.........s10	94⅞	1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	108
500	La. State 6s	72	100	do.........b10	108¼
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	48	25	Chi. & N. W	50
15,000	do	48¼	50	do	49⅞
200	Quicksilv. Min.	74⅝	23	Chi. & N.W.Pref.	84¾
200	P., F. W. & C..b10	111½	100	do	85
200	Erie Railway	109¼	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	136⅛
200	do.........b30	110	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109
400	do	109⅝	100	do	109⅛
1000	do	109⅝	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	63
100	Hud. River R.	127	500	Cumb. Coal Pref.	57
200	do	126¾	100	do	56½
50	Erie Pref.	108½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	47¾	100	Ill. Cen. R..x-d..c	123¼
20,000	do.........bnw	48	300	do	123⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s5	131¼	100	do.........b4	123⅞
1900	Er. Railway x-d.	109	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	108¼
300	do.........s3	109	100	do.........b4	108⅜
100	do.........b4	109⅛	200	do.........b3	108⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R...c	127	200	do	108⅛
100	do	127	100	Chic. & N. W	49¼
200	Reading R.	132¼	200	P., F. W. & C...b3	110⅛
100	do.........c	132⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co.	57
100	Mich. Cen. R.	132¼	50	do.........s3	56½
100	do.........s3	132½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M.Cer. b3	48	700	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	124¼
35,000	do	48	100	do.........b3	124⅞
1500	Erie R.......x-d	109⅝	100	do	124⅞
900	do	109¾	300	do.........s3	124⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R	127	500	Clev. & Pitts	108¼
600	do.........b3	127	400	do	108⅜
100	do.........s5	127	400	do.........b3	108⅜
100	do.........s3	127	100	do.........s3	108¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R b4.	83½	100	Chi. & R. Isl	109½
900	do.........b3	83⅜	500	do.........s3	109¼
200	do	83⅜	100	do.........b3	109¼
600	Reading R.	132⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	49⅛
200	do.........s3	132¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co..s3	57¼

FRIDAY, July 22—P. M.

The tendency of the market for Money today was to easier terms to the Brokers, on stock collateral, with an inclination at some of the large Banks to lend, at call, at 7 ℔ cent. interest. The reason for this is, that about ten days ago the Banks notified the Treasury Office that they would require the return in Legal-Tender of a good portion of the deposits made between the 11th and 15th June, on 6 ℔ cent. interest. We are not advised of the aggregate amount of these demands, for which, of course, the Treasury is duly prepared—but it seems to have been already felt to the relief of the previously restricted supply of Legal-Tender Notes in Bank. The reserve of Greenbacks held by the Treasury to meet the withdrawal of Deposits stood on the 14th of June $17,258,872, and up to the 19th of July had not been diminished. The first notifications of the withdrawal of the Clearing-house Bank Deposits with the New-York Treasury Office fell due yesterday, and others fall due from the 23d to the 25th or 28th inst.

Nothing was known on the Street at the close of 'Change hours of the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury in the City to-day, as rumored in one of the morning papers. It was not his intention to pay a second visit to New-York so soon when he left town last Saturday evening. Nevertheless, he may have been urged by some of his Bank correspondents, who were not satisfied with the result of last week's conferences, to return. If he should do so, it will be from no official necessity we are quite sure.

The course of the Gold and Exchange market to-day was to much lower rates for Currency by 5@8 ℔ cent. The price of Gold last quoted yesterday afternoon at 258 ℔ cent., ranged from 257½ to 251½ ℔ cent., closing heavily at the latter rate. The Gold Room appeared to have later favorable news from Georgia than appeared in the morning papers, though mainly in the very questionable form of private rumor. Sterling Exchange fluctuated between 280 and 272 in Currency, and closed tamely.

The *Europa's* mails from England and the Continent to the 9th inst., received this morning, seem to have brought further orders for United States 5-20s. A large business was done in them at 104⅛ up to 104½ ℔ cent. Other Government Stocks were steady, and the Treasury Certificates advanced to 94½ ℔ cent. The Railways were also generally better than yesterday by ½@1 ℔ cent., but on no large amount of actual business at the Stock Boards. There is a fair inquiry for the established Railway mortgages, and no large amounts of the favorite New-York and Western descriptions offered.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1861	102⅜	102⅝	Mich. Central	131¼	133
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	104⅜	Mich. Southern	82	83⅛
N. Y. Central	131⅝	131⅞	Illinois Cen	123¼	124⅜
Erie	108⅜	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	107	108¼
Erie Preferred	108	108⅜	Fort Wayne	109⅝	110¾
Hudson	126	127	Rock Island	107⅝	109⅛
Canton	33⅛	34	Reading	131	132⅝
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	95	Quicksilver	73	74⅛
Toledo	134½	136¼	Cum'land Coal	56	57⅛
Northwest	49	49⅝	Mariposa	40	41⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	47⅛	48	N. West Pref	84⅛	85

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Bank of the Rep.	104
Manhattan	135	People's	105
Merchants'	108	Continental	100
Merchants' Exchange	97	Import. & Traders'	100
State of New-York	112	Park	136
Ocean	95		

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Ill. Central	131
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	131	Al. & T. H. 1sts	115
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	90
Erie 2ds, '79	128	Al. & T. H. In.	80
Erie 3ds, '83	128	Chi.& N. W S. F.	115
Erie 4ths. '80	120	Chi. &N.W.Int.Bonds	102
Buff.N.Y.&E.1sts. '77	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104¾
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	117	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	125	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	116
Hudson R. Bonds	101	N. J. C. 1sts	104
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73	120	N. J. C. 2ds	120
Harlem 3ds '68	104½	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds	117
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3ds	78
Mich. C new 1sts. '83	136	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	110
Chi B. &. Quincy	128	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G	61
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	117	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	116

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* has the following on the Real Estate movement in this City:

"Real estate speculation, which a few months ago had things all its own way, has, apparently, run its race and reached a point where, like all the other foot-balls of fortune, it must permit operators to pause and think. All of a sudden there seems to be an insane anxiety to sell, and not the least disposition to buy. Houses on Murray Hill (the *acme* of Fifth-avenue,) richly worth $50,000, have been sold at $35,000 or $36,000, lately, merely because the former owner had become scared, or found a dearth of purchasers. No one appears to desire real estate now, where everybody raved to possess some last Spring. Whether prospective high taxes, or the possibility of riots, or the poor protection afforded property, or some other potent but secret cause, intervenes to prevent purchases, nobody seems able to tell; but the fact that there are no buyers, and any quantity of would-be sellers in the market, is a fact patent and indisputable. One thing is certain—real estate, like stocks, pork and other bubbles inflated by speculation, is experiencing a sort of panic, temporarily, it may be, but none the less severe."

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the second week in July were:

1864	$33,311
1863	17.815
Increase	$15,496
The increase since 1st January, 1864, is	351,266

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending July 22, were to the value of $1,486,091, against $1,845,589 same week last year, and $1,358,875 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	286	$125,740	1,269	$563,485	396	$94,559
Mf. of Cot'n.	310	95,848	326	118,302	96	35,880
Mf. of Silk.	142	96,508	224	207,309	227	291,542
Mf. of Flax	935	98,632	620	137,884	11	2,363
Miscellan's.	132	30,018	26	12,365	3	1,493
Total	1,805	$446,746	2,465	$1,039,345	733	$425,477
		1,039,345				446,746
Total entered		$1,486,091	Total marketed.			$872,223

At a recent meeting of the Cotton Brokers of this City, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rate of brokerage to be charged on and after July 18, inst., on all sales of cotton, shall be one-half dollar ℔ bale or bag, either of American or foreign cotton, to the seller, and one-half dollar ℔ bale or bag to the buyer. And in addition to the above, the seller to be charged, on and after the 1st inst., one-eighth of one ℔ cent. on amount of sales, this being the Government Internal Revenue Tax imposed upon brokers by an act of Congress of June 28, 1864, on all sales made by them; said act having gone into effect on the 1st inst.

Resolved, To charge, on and after the 18th inst., for examining cottons, and rendering certificates of condition, &c., of same, one dollar ℔ bale.

Resolved, That for cottons examined and shipped, other than those sold by the broker, there shall be charged on and after the 18th inst., fifty cents ℔ bale.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,235,687 20, including for Customs, $150,000; total payments, $3,592,099 47; total balance, $13,830,310 53.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, Esq., U. S. Aſsiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 22—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 86 bbls. Ashes, 17 687 bbls. Flour, 852 bbls. Corn Meal, 83,428 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushel Corn, 36,563 bushels Oats, 2,605 packages Provisions, and 437 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 25@$13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand at irregular price; Middlings $1 60@$1 61 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for all kinds at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, at a further reduction of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 18,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50; and for September delivery at $12, a fancy price; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@$9 75
Extra State	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds.	10 25	@12 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 80	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@15 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining to-day. Sales since our last, 1,400 bbls. at $10 25@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower; sales 780 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy; sales, 170 bbls. at $8@$9 75, the latter an extreme rate ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 35 for Caloric, Fairfax and Brandywine, and $8 40 for Atlantic ℔ bbl.; sales 630 bbls.; also 50 puncheons Brandywine at $39.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive; prices have been unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat opened rather briskly and firmly, but closed heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 121,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 70; Amber Western at $2 65@$2 70; Red Western at $2 55@$2 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 53; Milwaukee Club at $2 34 @$2 50; Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 48 ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales since our last 61,000 bushels at $1 61@$1 62½ for mixed Western, and $1 55@$1 58 for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Oats are in good demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western at $1@$1 01, the latter an extreme rate; State at 99c.@$1, cash, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 20, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—During the past week buyers have been less anxious to take hold, and for the first time in many weeks there has been no advance in prices. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 242,505 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 86,828 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 24,454 bbls; to Canada, 57,321 bbls.; by Grand Trunk Steamers, 46,921 bbls.; by D. & M. Railroad, 23,274 bbls.; other ports, 3,734 bbls. Receipts for the week, 5,290 bbls., against 3,119 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 30 ℔ bbl. Wheat—The market has been less active during the past week, owing to the scarcity of money and the very moderate demand for shipment. The receipts have been slightly in excess of those for corresponding period last year. Heavy rains have fallen in this State during the past three days, and, it is thought, have stopped the chinch bug from doing further damage. The districts reported to have suffered most are the southern part of this State, and the northern counties in Illinois; from these districts the accounts are very discouraging. From other sections, and from Minnesota the reports are favorable. The Winter wheat in this State is about ready for harvesting, and is very promising. The stock in store here is estimated at about 425,000 bushels. The receipts for the week, 214,852 bushels, against 170,546 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 6,224,818 bushels. The shipments for the week sum up 216,369 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,334,620 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,252,362 bushels; to Oswego, 400,927 bushels; to Canada, 1,466,543 bushels; to other ports, 214,788 bushels. The market closes this this afternoon dull at $2 24@$2 25 in store for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee" and "Amber Iowa.") No. 2 do. at $2 15@$2 19. Gold is reported at $267.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 10 @$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS are in moderate demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—The market is quiet; prices are somewhat unsettled.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, and held with much firmness.

METALS—Have been less sought after, as buyers have been generally reluctant to pay asking prices. Ingot Copper, 51c.@53c., ℔ ℔.; Pig Lead, $16@$16 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Banca Tin, 65c. ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request, yet quoted steady.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ℔ gallon. Tar at $19@$22 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@ $1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 85c.@87c., free, and 83c.@84c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more active, and has been quoted firmer, closing, however, quite heavily. Sales since our last 6,700 bbls., in lots, at $39@ $40 50, closing at $40 for New Mess; $38@$39 for Old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, and $36@$38 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales of 125 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive and nominal. Lard is depressed to-day; sales since our last 2,700 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 18¾c.@19¾c. Beef is in more demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl; sales 460 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@ 40c for Western ℔ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 17c.@24c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been in limited demand at former quotations.

SALT—Sales have been quite light, the high claims of importers checking transactions.

SEEDS—Have been sparingly sought after at previous prices.

SPICES—Have been generally dull and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are in more demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 1,120 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22¾c.@23c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20c.@22¾c., and 670 boxes Havana, part at 20c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in slack request at 23¾c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 168,000 ℔s., at 19c. @20c., the latter for very choice, ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are in moderate request at uniform rates.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 75 ℔ gallon, the market closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—The day's engagements for Liverpool included 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, at 5½d.; 14,000 bushels Corn, at 4¾d.; 200 boxes Lard, at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s.; 60 tons Logwood, at 13s 6d. For London, 16,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, (by steamer,) at 8d; 100 tons heavy goods, at 25s. For Cork and orders, a Dutch brig, with 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 5s. 6d. For Marseilles, a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 22.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm and declined 5c.@ 7c.; sales at $2 09@$2 14, closing at $2 12½ for No. 2; there was nothing doing in No. 1. CORN firm but declined 2c.; sales at $1 32@$1 33 for No. 1; $1 30@ $1 31½ for No. 2. OATS quiet at 76c.@77c. HIGHWINES active at $1 70@$1 71½. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS active at 5½c.@6c. on Corn, 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. *Receipts*—1,900 bbls. Flour; 48,000 bushels Wheat; 44,000 bushels Corn; 38,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—4,300 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 36,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 22—Noon.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; sales last evening of No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 10; this forenoon, inactive and nominal. CORN moderately active at $1 38@$1 39 for No. 2, closing dull. OATS dull, with small sales at 80c. for No. 1. Other grains nominal. WHISKY firm but quiet, held at $1 75, without bids. CANAL FREIGHTS firm but dull to New-York; Wheat, 19c., Corn 17c., Oats 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 22.

Trade is stagnant. COTTON steady, at $1 60@ $1 62. PETROLEUM, no crude here; Refined at 80c.@ 85c.; do., free, 90c.@95c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 25@$9 50; Extra, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT declined; sales, 3,000 bush. Red at $2 58@$2 60; White, $2 65@ $2 70. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 73. OATS dull; New, 88c.; Old, 90c@92c. WHISKY firm, at $1 80.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton
Etna	July 23	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

MUSQUITO LACE.
MUSQUITO NETS.
PALMER'S PATENT PORTABLE
CANOPIES, and all others.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BARGAINS THIS DAY AT L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre Jockey Hats and Bonnets at great bargains. Black Lace Bonnets, Traveling Bonnets and Vails. Morning Bonnets and Vails, Feathers cleaned and dyed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The leading Broadway and Canal-st. dry goods and all classes of trade, numbering sixty-five establishments, have agreed to close on Saturdays at 3 P. M., from July 23 to Sept 4, 1864. T. D. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. HALL, Secretary.
N. B.—This movement has no connection with any other.

OLD APPLE WHISKY.
A prime article of Old Jersey Apple Whisky for sale. Inquire of
S. M. CHAMBERS, No. 92 West-st.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is sold at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. It is a full-sized clothes-rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Good article for export. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Bishop JANES will preach on SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M.; and after the sermon, Rev. A. W BROWN, a local preacher of the church, will be ordained deacon. Preaching also at 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Also young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock, on Saturday evenings. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Rev. F. R. WILLIAMS will preach in the church, Madison, corner of Catharine-st., on SABBATH, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also Rev. F. JACKSON, in church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and their friends invited. All seats free.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. PITTMAN. Come early, that strangers may be provided with seats. Meetings for conference and prayer on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Rev. M. B. LANNING, a young preacher from Pennsylvania, officiates on SUNDAY three times, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free. Collection to defray current expenses.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Thomas being Absent from the Prayer-meeting*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Life of Miriam, the Sister of Moses.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Services at the Phreno-Electro-Medical Institute, No. 25 6th-av., by Prof. WICKES and others, at 10, 3 and 8 o'clock. Subject—*Peace and Practical Christianity.* Friends and strangers cordially invited. Lectures and phreno-examinations with charts daily at 3 and 8 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services on SABBATH, July 24, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. MURRAY. There will be no preaching in this church after Sunday, July 24, till the first Sabbath in September.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*Washing*. Evening—*The Preacher*.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., Assistant Missionary Secretary, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. MARCUS WILSON.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7¾, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services, the latter being for deaf-mutes. Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE, D. D., of Trinity Church, will preach at 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rev. ELLIOT D. TOMPKINS will preach in the afternoon.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Prophecy in Reference to the Times in which we are Living.* All are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—UNION HALL, CORNER OF Broadway and 23d-st. "ELIZABETH," the elocuent trance and clairvoyant medium, will discourse under spirit influence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At 3 in the afternoon there will be a sociable conference circle.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meet together in University Building on the morning of the first day of the week at 10½ o'clock, to break bread in obedience to the Lord's Command. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7¾ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. S. A. BAKER, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will occupy the pulpit of Prof. MATTISON's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. No evening service.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY, IN LEFFERTS Park, Tompkins and Gates avs Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. WM H. BOOLE, of the M. E. Church. Dekalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, near the ground.

REV J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 24th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ A. M and 4 P. M.

REV. SELLA MARTIN "PASTOR" WILL preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs Rev W H [illegible], Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH WILL preach at the rooms of the New England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, July 24, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, 24th inst., the Pastor Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

IS IT THE JUDGMENT?—THIS IMPORTANT question will be answered in a discourse by S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West [illegible]th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LADY, A situation as companion to an elderly lady; is a good reader and housekeeper; best of reference given. Address H. L., No. 114 West 12th-st., for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE. A wide-awake, enterprising man, thoroughly competent to take charge of the buying and selling in the retail department of a New-York bookstore; no one without considerable experience either in the wholesale or retail book business need apply. Address Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office, stating age, references and salary expected.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL BOOK, stationery and fancy goods store; a young man of sterling integrity, understanding the business well and being a good salesman, may obtain a good situation by addressing GRANT, Post-office, stating experience, references, age, salary expected, &c.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A GROCERY; NONE but those acquainted with the business need apply at J. T. CARPENTER'S, No. 308 Spring-st., corner of Renwick-st.

WANTED—A MAN, WILLING AND OBLIGING, who understands the management of horses and can take care of a garden. Apply at No. 5.3 Broadway, in the bank.

WANTED—BY A PERSON LIVING IN THE country, a good, steady, faithful man to work about the place, drive horses, &c. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE; ONE that writes a fair hand and is strong and willing. Apply at No. 63 Cedar-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and others, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jell-law12w*

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 2,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATUTDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Love's Sacrifice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Jenny Lind.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

First Ward.—Mr. W. H. Beeching is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The interest in the war news now centers with Gen. Sherman, either *before* or *in* Atlanta. An apparently well authenticated report of the evacuation of Atlanta, and of its occupation by Gen. Sherman, was received at noon yesterday. But later dispatches did not confirm this, though they did assert that Gen. Sherman was successfully pushing back the rebels into their defences; that our shells could reach the city; that our troops could see it; and that railroad communication eastward to Augusta, and thence to Richmond, had been severed. A latter dispatch announces in general terms that a battle has been fought, and that the enemy were defeated; a still later dispatch says that the Government has nothing about any battle before or at Atlanta, while a note from the office of the Associated Press, says the Western Union Lines were receiving dispatches over their wires *from Atlanta* yesterday. Our readers can take their choice.

From late Richmond papers, however, we learn that Gen. Johnston has been superceded by Gen. Hood, and that Sherman had actually severed communication *westward* with West Point and Montgomery, Ala. The Richmond papers express much anxiety over the situation in Georgia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the rebels in their late raid, taking the work in its whole length, is very serious. President Spates has just returned to Washington, by way of Bedford and Harrisburgh, from a trip of observation of the line beyond Harper's Ferry. He found the Antietam aqueduct, twelve miles west of the Ferry, practically "gone up," the raiders, as he learned, having had a force of nearly two hundred men engaged in its demolition for about forty-eight hours. The aqueduct is a stone structure, and though the piers stand formidably as before, the masonry of the side walls forming the trunk has been thrown off, and large holes are dug through the bottom or archways. Much damage was done to the locks of the canal between Antietam and Williamsport, comprising that region of the canal from which comes the chief flour, grain and produce trade. Lock No. 40 is entirely destroyed, while the gates of the others are generally injured so as to be rendered useless at present. Beyond Williamsport to Cumberland the damage is but slight. The eastern end of the line has not yet been sufficiently well explored to determine the nature of the injuries, but they are thought to be more in the form of obstructions, by the sinking of canal boats, &c, than otherwise. A great drawback is the difficulty of procuring labor to effect the repairs in a reasonable time and at reasonable cost.

On Thursday afternoon a fire occurred in the flourishing village of Farmington, Conn., which in less than two hours destroyed five dwelling-houses and ten or twelve well-stored barns. The fire originated in a large barn near the centre of the village, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. As is usual in agricultural communities, the larger portion of the male population were absent in the fields, and before any force could be gathered the fire was beyond control. One building destroyed was over 100 years old. The total loss by the fire was about $20,000, a good part of which is covered by insurance.

In the Surrogate's Court, the will of J. G. Boyle was now admitted. The will makes a number of charitable bequests. The will of Mary A. Bleecker, also admitted, makes a bequest for the benefit of the orphans of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Under the favorable war news from Georgia, Gold fell yesterday to 251¼, and Sterling Exchange followed suit, closing at 272 in currency. Stocks were rather more active and generally firmer, especially Government securities, fresh European orders for the favorite Five-twenties carrying the price up to 104¼. Money was easy to the leading stock brokers at 7 ℔ cent per annum.

The heavy fall in Gold and Sterling Exchange, yesterday, affected general business adversely. Transactions in produce and merchandise were on a restricted scale, and prices, which were irregular during the day, closed decidedly in favor of buyers, especially for domestic produce. The freight market was quiet.

Rebel Generals and Rebel Fortunes in Georgia.—We took occasion yesterday to speak of the approaching close of Gen. Jo. Johnston's military career in Georgia. It now seems that his career had closed when we wrote, for we have through the Richmond papers his farewell order to his army, dated on Sunday last. Gen. Hood, who was for a long time in command of a Texan brigade, and who has figured frequently in battles both in Virginia and the Southwest, is Johnston's successor.

The rebels seem to have as much difficulty in finding a commander for their Western Army as we had in finding one for the Army of the Potomac. First they had Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell at Shiloh, then Beauregard, then Bragg, then Jo. Johnston, and now Hood. Bragg was removed because he was forever on the retreat. It was supposed that no possible rebel could equal him in this respect. But the glory of Johnston, as a retreater has eclipsed that of Bragg. Since the beginning of May, Johnston has retreated from twenty-nine impregnable positions; has evacuated a score of the mightiest mountain fastnesses on this continent, has forsaken three river lines of defence without fight, and has built gigantic earthworks all over Northern Georgia, only to fly from them when he heard the advancing tramp of our glorious army. He was only removed when he had reached our objective at Atlanta, and while he was preparing to retreat from that.

Hood was only assigned to duty at the beginning of this week, but it is reported that he has already had a battle, in which he has been defeated. Ill-starred are the fortunes of all the rebel Generals in the West.

The President and Peace.

In December last President Lincoln issued a Proclamation promising pardon to every person in rebellion against the Government of the United States, (with certain specified exceptions,) who would swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and all valid acts of Congress and proclamations of the Executive in regard to slaves. In the message accompanying this document the President took occasion to say that it was not intended, by specifying these terms of restoration, to exclude all others. "It is not said," he remarked, "that other classes and other terms than those designated will never be included." *At that time* the President invited men in rebellion to return to their allegiance, and promised pardon on certain specified conditions—holding himself perfectly free to change and modify those conditions at any subsequent time, according to his own sense of justice and of public policy.

In a previous correspondence with Fernando Wood, President Lincoln had declared that whenever any proposition, looking to the restoration of peace, emanating from persons authorized and competent to make it, should come to his knowledge, it should meet with due consideration, and should not be kept from the knowledge of the American people. He has more recently had occasion to act upon this assurance. Upon information, from a quarter which he regarded as entitled to respect, he has given an assurance to the whole country that

> "Any proposition *which embraces the restoration of peace*, the *integrity of the whole Union* and *the abandonment of Slavery*, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways."

This declaration reaffirms and reinforces the President's strong desire for the termination of the war. That desire is one which is most profoundly shared by the whole country. Without making any point as to which section desires or needs it most, we believe that the sincere and heartfelt longing of the great mass of the American people, in every State, and in every part of the country, is for the restoration of Peace. The President can express no desire for that result which the great body of the people will not echo and reaffirm. He can take no step, consistent with his constitutional duty, toward opening the way for securing it, which they will not sanction. The time has gone by when questions of mere form and etiquette can stand in the way. There may and will be wide differences of opinion as to the terms and conditions on which peace is desirable or admissible:—but there is almost none as to the readiness of the people to canvass those conditions, and to seek earnestly for some just and stable ground of peace.

The President made but two conditions to the reception and consideration of any proposition for the restoration of peace, which should come to him from competent authority: first, that it should embrace the *integrity of the whole Union*; second, that it should embrace the *abandonment of Slavery*. We believe he might have gone still further than this; he might have omitted the second of these conditions altogether, and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace. We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the "abandonment of Slavery;" but we do say that this abandonment need not be exacted by the President as a condition without which he will not receive or consider proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency requires him to insist upon it. That is one of the questions to be considered and arranged when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a subject on which terms can be imposed by the Government, without consultation, without agreement, or without equivalents.

The President has a right, and it is his duty to insist upon the integrity of the Union as a condition *sine qua non*. His oath of office binds him by the most solemn sanctions to execute the laws over all the territory committed to his executive jurisdiction by the Constitution; and if he were to enter upon any negotiations with any Power, foreign or domestic, under any pressure from within or without, for the disruption of that territory and the overthrow of the Government committed to his hands, he would render himself liable to impeachment, trial and punishment as a traitor. He cannot concede that point, nor waive it at any time or under any circumstances. He can make no treaty—he can listen to no propositions for a treaty,—he can receive no otherwise than as a crime any suggestion from any quarter, for any peace which involves the destruction or separation of the Union.

Upon this point, moreover, the people of the country, outside of the rebellion, are thoroughly and heartily agreed. No party in the loyal States dare favor separation for a moment, and terrible as are the burdens and calamities of the war, they will be borne and welcomed, with alacrity even, and carried through to the bitter end by the great mass of the people of all parties and of all opinions, if this Union can be preserved in no other way. Upon this point we have no doubt, and the President need have no misgivings. He cannot err in standing by it, and in making it the absolute and immovable guide for his action now and forever.

But it is not so with Slavery, with Confiscation, with the doctrine of State Rights, with the assumption of the rebel debt, or with any other question growing out of the war, or connected with it, in its origin or its progress, in any way, or however closely. These questions were open to discussion before the war commenced,—and they are open yet. It is the right of both sides to be heard upon them, for both sides are to be affected by them;—it needs but little reflection to convince any candid man that their discussion and settlement *by concurrence* must enter into any peace which will be either possible or worth preserving.

Now we have as yet seen no evidence that the power which "controls the armies now at war against the United States," is disposed to make or entertain any propositions for peace which shall "embrace the integrity of the whole Union." So far as the record goes, the presumption is the other way. The Niagara correspondence strengthens that presumption. The objection made by the rebel emissaries there is not specially to the President's requirement that Slavery shall be abandoned, but rather to the requirement that the Southern Confederacy shall abandon their own Government. Nevertheless we believe that the great body of the Southern people are satisfied that the rebellion must and will fail, and are therefore willing to resume the "priceless heritage of self-government" which they enjoyed within the Union and under the old Constitution. We believe it to be the duty, and we know it to be the desire of the President, to watch eagerly for every indication of such willingness, to meet it heartily and in the most prompt and liberal spirit, and to give every possible facility for its development and satisfaction. The time has come when the South should understand that the one thing and the only thing which shuts them away from us,—which builds up between them and us an impassable wall of separation, which shuts our ears to every claim or demand they can make upon us, which steels our hearts against them and strengthens our arms for their destruction, is, that they are waging war for the destruction of the Union. We differ on many other subjects. We have quarreled and are ready to quarrel again upon questions of infinite importance to them and to us. But this is the one thing which, so long as it lasts, renders it utterly impossible for us ever to be friends. All other differences we can discuss; upon this we can only fight.

We trust the day is not far distant when the President can hold such language to the people of the Southern States with the certainty of a friendly reception and the prospect of a happy result. Mr. Greeley, in whose judgment and patriotism we have high confidence, saw reason in what passed at Niagara for believing that peace was by no means so impossible nor so distant as it has been deemed. We hope that conviction may ere long become equally evident to the country at large. And we feel confident that President Lincoln will not leave its consummation, whenever it shall become possible, to be sought solely through party intrigues, or achieved by a party triumph.

The Moral Effect of the New Draft.

The immense reinforcements which will be secured to the National armies by the last Proclamation of the President, of course have a most important military bearing. They will make these armies irresistibly superior to any force which the "Confederates" can possibly bring against them. If Lee's and Johnston's armies have not been able to prevent Grant and Sherman from fighting their way through the most difficult and most defensible parts of the "Confederacy" with the old levies, it is a sound military conclusion that when the new levies are added to them, it will be in our power to penetrate to any part of the South, and to drive the rebellion to its last ditch.

But we are too apt to assume that all this military work will have to be actually performed. It may indeed prove so. But the very fact that we are to have such a vast accession to our means of doing it correspondingly diminishes the probability that we shall be required to do it. *The new draft, if promptly and cheerfully responded to by the people, will have a most potent, and perhaps a controlling moral effect upon the rebellion.*

The fact is notorious that the Southern people have for months been told by the newspaper organs of the Jeff. Davis government, that the battles of this Summer would close the war. It has been necessary for them to repeat this language, in order to reconcile their people to the universal conscription. The representation has been based upon a calculation that the North had become tired of the war, and could raise no more troops to maintain it. The Southern people have believed this, and have not grudged the utmost effort and the extremest sacrifice, to insure that the triumph of this decisive Summer should be theirs, and not ours. When it shall have been seen that the campaigns of the Summer have ended more in our favor than in theirs, and that the Northern people have put upon foot hundreds of thousands of fresh troops for the next year's work, they cannot help experiencing disappointment and discouragement. It is not in the nature of any people to keep up heart on the failure of expectations which have stimulated extreme efforts. It would not be safe to say that this discouragement will certainly cause the Southern people to give up the war, but it is safe to say that it will have that tendency. Everything that goes to make fighting hopeless, goes to make peace more desired. No people ever maintained a war for any period in the face of certain ultimate defeat. Individuals may literally fight to the death in sheer desperation, but masses never do. Just as there has been no instance in this war where a body of rebel soldiers have accepted death sooner than make surrender—just as even the crew of desperadoes on the *Alabama* hoisted the white flag so soon as they saw the ship doomed—just so will the mass of the Southern rebels show a disposition to return to the old flag the very day they become convinced that it must conquer.

The draft is to take place on the 5th of September. In many, and perhaps most portions of the North, it will be fully met in advance by volunteer enlistments. In all, the draft, without serious difficulty, will supplement any deficiency in volunteering. There is little or no doubt that before the end of October the entire force called for will be under arms. From the time this result is attained—we may say, indeed, from the time when it becomes apparent to the rebels that it will be obtained—signs, we believe, will multiply of a new anxiety on their part for peace. We do not say that there are indications yet that they are getting into an inquiring frame of mind. Undoubtedly the informal manifestations just made are only a piece of deception, got up with an object to revive the desperate fortunes of the Democratic party. Of course, George Sanders, Jeff. Thompson, and the other worthies over the border, and all rebeldom beside, are solicitous enough for the success of that party. They know, as well as any loyal man in the country, that the only chance for a recognition of the independence of the "Confederacy" lies in the overthrow of the Union party, and that consideration is the sole motive of these approaches. But we shall, in due time, confidently look for symptoms among the masses of the Southern people of a discontent with the war which has not hitherto been manifested.

It is clearly for the interest of all who desire to see this war brought to an early close in the complete triumph of the Union cause, to uphold the new draft without a murmur. This draft is as much a peace measure as a war measure. It will have both a moral effect and a military effect against the rebellion. It is impossible now to say which will be the greater; but it is certain that both combined will greatly hasten the end of the war.

Gen. Banks' Labor System—Philanthrophy Run Mad.

A City cotemporary finds occasion to condemn the labor system instituted by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, by reason of the fact, among others, that the negro laborer is underpaid. It will doubtless interest those of our readers—and we presume they are not few—who have felt the pinch of high prices and limited incomes in these times, to learn what Gen. Banks' scale of remuneration for unskilled labor, which is thus assailed, actually amounts to.

Primarily, then, under the new Louisiana Labor System, the freed negro gets food, clothing, medicines, and a house to live in. He is also provided with a free school for his children, and a premium of fifty dollars a year in money is offered for marriage and negro reproduction. Add to this that he has one hundred dollars a year in the shape of what is called wages, just as if feeding, clothing, nursing and lodging him, offering a premium on his attributes as a family man, and educating his children gratis, formed but mere incidents of his income. This, in summary form, is the remuneration provided under Banks' Labor System, and which, we are told, is altogether incommensurate with the deserts of the African laborer, and repressive of his aspirations as an embryo citizen.

To see, however, the full measure of the injustice thus inflicted upon the newly-emancipated negro of Louisiana, we have to look into Gen. Banks' scale in detail, and apply to it some comparative measure. Thus, then, beginning at the beginning, the free black laborer gets a house which, as we estimate the contingencies of housekeeping for persons of his class here, ought to be worth at least forty dollars a year. He gets five pounds of pork a week, which, at current rate in New-York, would amount in twelve months to sixty-five dollars. He gets half a bushel of meal a week, or about eight barrels a year, which, at New-York rates, is equal to sixty dollars more. He has medicines and medical attendance, which Mr. Elliott, (who has seen the Louisiana Labor System in operation,) puts down at the low sum of ten dollars, but which would scarcely represent the very minimum of commutation for the doctor's yearly bill against a Northern laborer's household. He has free schools for his children; but, in any comparative estimate of his position, we should necessarily leave that out of account, except in this regard, that while the unskilled laborer here is indirectly taxed for the support of free schools, Gen. Banks' freedmen are entirely exempt from taxation. He has a yearly supply, too, of clothing, which we take at Mr. Elliott's estimate of thirty-six dollars, besides various accessories of housekeeping, which are reckoned at ten dollars more.

If we add together these various contingencies of the free negro's commissariat in Louisiana, we shall find they amount, by our comparative estimate, to $221 per annum. And if to this we add his wages proper, and the premium offered for young citizens of African descent, we shall find the actual income of the Louisiana freedman under Gen. Banks' System to amount to nearly $400 a year—a sum not only largely in excess of the average yearly earnings of the white laborer of the North, but a sum beyond the average income of public school teachers in the rural districts of New-York.

Such is the latest injustice heaped upon the negro—an injustice solemnly and soberly pictured as proof and illustration, that the Labor System in Louisiana should be condemned. Into the merits of that system we do not propose now to enter. But it is shameful that, just at the moment when Gen. Banks has got his hands released of military duty in the field, and has time to devote his clear, active mind to this vast problem of raising a semi-barbarous and semi-brutalized population into a condition to enjoy the privileges of freemen, he should be assailed by such mad negrophilism as we have referred to. To sober and reflecting minds the greatest danger which appears to surround this grave experiment in the regeneration of a race, is that of their too sudden release from wholesome restriction, from peremptory discipline, and from the obligation to work. Their natural tendency to idleness will tax every device and energy of their new masters, to reconcile with their newly acquired right of freedom that necessary and proper subjection to superior orders which can alone save their redemption from bondage from being turned into a permanent curse. Gen. Banks seems to have hit the golden mean. He rewards the laborer liberally—munificently, we may say. But he requires that the laborer shall work; that he shall have a taskmaster, whose duty toward him shall correspond with that of a master to his apprentices, and to whom he shall be bound by reciprocal obligations.

The Rebel Strength in the Late Raid.

We are at last enabled to give some facts concerning the strength of the rebels in their late incursion into Maryland, which place the matter entirely beyond the pale of doubt or speculation. We can vouch for the entire reliability of the facts and figures which follow, and they effectually settle the question of the strength of the rebel force:

The force consisted of one division of cavalry and mounted infantry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Maj.-Gen. Early. The cavalry force is under chief command of Maj.-Gen. Robert Ransom, and is composed as follows:

Imboden's brigade	1,500
B. T. Johnson's brigade	1,700
McCausland's brigade	1,500
W. L. Jackson's brigade	800
Total cavalry and mounted infantry	5,500

The two corps of infantry are temporarily organized as follows:

First Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, is composed of—

Echol's division, four brigades	4,500
Ramseur's division, two brigades	3,000

Second Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Robert Rhodes:

Gordon's division, three brigades	3,800
Rhodes' old division, five brigades	5,100
Total infantry	16,400
Total cavalry and mounted infantry	5,500
Grand total	21,900

with three batteries of artillery.

Of this force, three to four thousand were left south of the Potomac, at Lynchburgh, Staunton, Gordonsville, Winchester, and in the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed sixteen thousand of all arms, including non-combatants of all kinds. The fighting strength with which they appeared in front of Washington did not exceed twelve thousand.

ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The Contest as Seen from the Rural Districts—The Late Panics—The Public Mind Unreasonable—God Sustains the Nation—Idle Rumors—The Advance of Sherman—The Position of Grant—The Destruction of the Rebels.

The Beeches, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

Nothing has astonished me more, Mr. Public, than your eccentric conduct in the last two or three weeks. You have behaved yourself no better than a nervous lady in the hysterics. You should have patience and fortitude; and if you cannot have these, have some reason; and if you cannot have either, remember, at least, that you are an American, of the indomitable Anglo-Saxon race, predestined, as Emile Girardin says, to govern the world, and as I believe; for has not God planted you and nursed you up from that bleak rock at Plymouth, where the wild roses still bloom (for I have seen them,) to this great nation, marshaling its millions to the field, and feared by all the nations of the earth? Do you think He will leave His work unfinished? Never! The mother may forget her child, but God will not leave His work unfinished. The oppressed shall go free; and they cannot if one tittle of this rebellion shall live. But, Mr. Public, I must return to your misconduct. *Why* did you behave in such an unseemly manner? I want to know the reason. I tell you, Mr. Public, you made an ass of yourself, and you might just as well confess it. I am your friend, Mr. Public, and I am proud of you—very proud of you; for I can tell you, my friend, that, for all our wise Administration and leaders would have done, the rebellion would have prevailed. But God raises strength out of weakness; and it is you and I, Mr. Public, who have sustained this country, and by His grace will bring it to victory. So we must not faint. Faint heart ne'er won fair lady.

"*Fortuna favet fortibus* ——"

But what put you into the hysterics, Mr. Public? I can easily imagine that some Copperhead broker down there on William-street had instant dispatches from that honorable man, Jefferson Davis, Esq., that Early, Breckinridge & Co. would take Washington without fail. I can imagine that a dozen most "eminent bankers" (viz., gamblers in gold) had told you that this great nation was bankrupt. I can imagine that you thought the nation put into confusion by the resignation of Chase. I can imagine you believed one-tenth part of the enormous lies the rebels tell about their resources and condition. I can imagine all this; but, after all, I cannot see how you believed it, Mr. Public. You ought not to be imposed upon in this way. You are too old and too wise a gentleman to believe all the lies afloat. You should have asked yourselves such questions as these:

Has Sherman's army been stopped? Has Grant lost his grip on Lee? Have the gold mines given out? Have the broad fields of the West ceased to yield their grain? Has the nation lost wealth? Is there the least sign of faintness throughout this broad realm? Have those Yankee sailors lost their ability to sink another *Alabama*? Do these European rulers hate us because we are weak, or because we are strong?

Now, I am going to tell you some truth, Mr. Public, (and really I am afraid you hear very little, from the manner in which you conduct yourself.) In the first place, the nation is a good deal richer than when it began the war. In the next place, the gold mines will yield nearly, or quite, double in the current year what they did five years ago. Thirdly—the crops of the West, instead of being short, as they tried to make you believe, will be a full average. Again, Mr. Chase's resignation was a surprise, but the people can go on without him; and let me tell you a secret. The people can go on very well if Mr. Lincoln resigns himself! In fact, *few persons* imagine how very easily we can get along without any ruler. Did you ever read the Constitution, Mr. Public? If you have not, I advise you to begin, and make it a study for a little while. It is a very excellent document, and merely as a study in political literature, is worth some attention. I see, by the Times, that Barnes & Burr, on John-street, have published the *Political Manual*—a book which lies on my table, and is my authority in politics. If you get that book you will find that the Constitution begins: "We, the People of the United States, *do ordain*." Yes, the people ordained the Constitution, and ordained it the Constitution of a United Nation, and by reading further you will find that every man in authority, without exception, lives, moves, and has his being by the people alone. Now do you think we, the People, who brought these rulers of an hour into being, cannot supply their places when we choose? It should be impressed upon every man among the people that the nation lives in *him*, not in his servants, who hold a little brief authority? What would we have been, what would the country have been, if there were not greater statesmen among the people than there is at Washington? It is the people who have devised and carried on the war. It is to the people, at home, that we must look for the strength, growth, and splendor of the American Republic. Let the people see that the Republic suffers no detriment.

But I had almost forgot to say what I intended about the campaign. Do you see anything in all our armies to abate, in the least degree, our confidence in the conquest of the rebellion? Has Sherman's army ceased to march? It is this day *at* if not in Atlanta. For 130 miles it has continued its march over mountains, fortifications and armies, till it now lies at Atlanta. Did you ask for anything else? Is it not in the full career of glory and of conquest? What says the *Georgia Constitutionalist*, one of the ablest papers in the South, of the condition of the rebellion? It says that this habit of boasting and whistling is nonsense; that Sherman is in possession of the best part of Georgia, and that if Grant cuts off the Southern railroads Richmond must fall. Is this anything but the simple fact? If you don't believe me, Mr. Public, won't you believe the rebel confessions? If Sherman takes Atlanta what is to prevent his making *that* a new depot of supplies, and advancing on Augusta and Charleston? You will do me the justice, Mr. Times, (for you have recorded it,) to say *that* has been my plan of conducting the war from the beginning. Cut off all their resources from the West and make Virginia their prison house. And do you think the army of Sherman cannot accomplish that? It is the grandest army ever gathered on this continent. There are *seven* army corps and such Generals as Napoleon never had. There is McPherson and Thomas, Howard and Hooker, with the *élite* of that glorious army which marched under Rosecrans, and that which besieged Vicksburgh. Fear not! It will march through the South with the besom of destruction.

But, what say you to Grant? Has he released his hold on Lee? Grant is a bull-dog. He has closed his jaws on the rebel throat, and they will not be unclosed. The rebels cannot be fed at Richmond but a short length of time. There is nothing in Northern Virginia, nothing in raids on Maryland, which can sustain them ten days. They have, doubtless, in anticipation, laid up a large stock of provisions for the army at Richmond; but it is *limited*; it will come to an end in a few weeks. Wait patiently, then, till that, which is inevitable, comes in the course of nature. But what say you to the grand raid on Maryland and Washington? Why, I say that is the finest example of

"*Parturient montes ridiculus mus.*"

A most ridiculous muss it was. The forces which invaded Maryland were the divisions of Early and Breckinridge, with the partisan cavalry of Imboden, McCausland, &c. The whole may have amounted to 15,000 men. And with this tremendous array, all Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington and New-York went into consternation!

The military imbecility at Washington was never better illustrated. Whether we owe the illustration to the genius of Halleck or the foresight of the Government, is indifferent. It reminds me of the time when Washington was taken by the British, and Madison fled,

"In a post-chaise and three,
With sister Coutts, and Coutts and I,
And Coutts' children three!"

But the raid is over. The rebels have done their best, and the time is near at hand when the rebellion will be crushed under the feet of avenging fate. Two years ago I wrote to the Times that two words only expressed the end of the rebellion—*submission* or *destruction*. Is it not so? They would not submit, and what has followed, and what will follow, but *destruction*? Destruction of Slavery, destruction of their State Rights, destruction of their wealth, destruction of all those false theories in which was built up the delusive dream of a Southern Empire. And when that delusive dream, with all its delusions, will have melted into thin air, who will present to the world a more melancholy spectacle of folly, of delusion and disappointment, than the Peace Democracy of the North? the Copperheads, who dared not assist the rebels in arms, while they tried every mean device to help and encourage them! Their names will be a byeword and reproach to coming generations.

A Veteran Observer.

NOTICE.

The National Union Executive Committee will meet at Union Hall, Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, July 27, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.

N. D. Sperry, Secretary.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Central Park to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March	H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture to "Zannetta"	Auber
3. Lied, "Der Himmel im Thale"	Dietta
4. Quick March from "Ballo in Maschera"	Verdi

PART II.

1. The Ragozky March. "Hongroise"	Berlioz
2. Overture to "Euryanthe"	Von Weber
3. Concerto for Cornet	Muller
4. Grand selection from "La Donna del Lago"	Rossini

PART III.

1. Quickstep of Scotch Airs	H. B. Dodworth
2. Mazurka des Traineaux	Ascher
3. Chorus from "Lucrezia Borgia"	Donizetti
4. Casino Polka	H. B. Dodworth

National Pot Pourri

[Advertisement.]

Nitrous Oxide Gas.

A YEAR'S PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
No. 22 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There are probably over two thousand people in New-York and vicinity who will be pleased to have me make known the following facts, as many of them have suggested and urged it:

During the past fourteen months I have administered the nitrous oxide gas to something more than two thousand persons, for the extraction of teeth. In no single instance have I failed to produce the anæsthetic sleep, so that we could extract the teeth without pain; nor have the slightest ill effects attended the operation of the gas in a single instance. When I first introduced this new anæsthetic I was laughed at for my presumption—the idea that "laughing gas" could put one asleep and destroy pain! At the present time—after one short year of practical trial—nearly all the leading dentists, and many distinguished physicians, recommend their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic.

On the 4th of February last I drew up a paper for such of my patients to sign as felt inclined, "certifying" that their teeth had been drawn "without pain" while they were under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas, and that the effect of the gas was pleasant. No patient has ever hesitated to sign this paper, (though in the hurry of business it has not been presented to all,) and it now contains 516 names—giving name, residence, number of teeth extracted, and date. By adding sheet to sheet it now stretches twelve feet in length, with the names as close as the lines on a letter sheet. It embraces many of our most distinguished citizens, including several clergymen and their wives, who *ought* to certify only to the truth.

Opposite each name is a blank space for any remarks which the signer may think proper to make. I will copy a few of these: "None but the most agreeable sensations." "Very pleasant dream." "Not the least pain." "Was weak and nervous, felt no pain but wonderfully refreshed afterward." "Perfectly satisfactory—no pain." "Magnificent." "Wonderful, not the least pain." "I indorse all written above." "A delightful dream—would come again if I had any more to extract." "No feeling at all." "Buncomb." "Would not believe out." "An entire absence of pain or any unpleasant feeling." "A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry." "I should never have a tooth drawn without it." "God bless the inventor." "I always thought Dr. COLTON was a humbug, but I am now satisfied he is some pumpkins." "First-rate." "Good." "Amen." "All written above is true." "I cheerfully indorse the foregoing." "Satisfactory, in the most decided manner." "Very pleasant, indeed." "Went to the opera." "Ida, your teeth are out!" "Are they?" "I thought I was going in the cars at full speed." "A pleasure in place of pain." "No pain—nine all drawn with one dose of gas." "Had not the slightest pain."

In a few instances, where we have drawn a large number of teeth or stumps at a sitting, a patient would say: "I felt the last tooth, though it gave me no pain;" or, "I felt a slight pain when you drew the last tooth." Nervous and sanguine temperaments are most easily put under the influence of the gas—the more nervous the better—and I care not how delicate they may be. I have never yet failed to induce the anæsthetic sleep, even on subjects on whom ether and chloroform had been tried in vain. To test the purity and strength of the gas, I always breathe a dose myself from every fresh supply. Some are under the impression that persons with weak lungs should not breathe the gas. I have given it to large numbers of such, and never had the least ill effects to attend it. The gas has a directly invigorating effect upon the lungs and the nervous system. The office of the lungs is to absorb oxygen from the air; the gas differs from the air only in containing more oxygen.

On Saturday last I administered the gas to a little girl of only 4 years of age, and while she was asleep, Dr. ROWE, the oculist, performed the delicate operation for strabismus, or cross-eye. In about fifteen or twenty seconds after she commenced breathing the gas, she dropped into a profound sleep, when Dr. ROWE in the most delicate manner raised the inner muscles of the eye, and severed some of the fibres. After three such trials the eye came perfectly straight. This was the first time that Dr. ROWE had tried the gas, and he said it was far preferable to ether or chloroform, as it produced no nausea or sickness, and left the patient two minutes after, as fresh and bright as before inhaling it. I have administered the gas for several other and longer surgical operations with like success.

Incidents of quite an amusing character often occur at our office. Mr. D. came in with an aching molar tooth, saying he would give $50 if it was out. He was exceedingly nervous—afraid of the gas and afraid of the pain. He took the chair, but couldn't pluck up courage to breathe the gas. He saw my daughter, a child of eight, breathe the gas, and have a tooth drawn, also a lady have six drawn, and both told him there was no pain. But he had not the courage to try, and left the office. In about two hours he returned and said to me, "Let me try the gas first, and see if you can get me asleep." "Very well," said I. He commenced breathing from the bag, and in half a minute was sound asleep, and snoring. I said to the doctor, "Now take out the tooth." The doctor drew the tooth, and when Mr. D. began to awake, said to him, "Now, shall I draw the tooth?" "No," said Mr. D. very indignantly, "*the gas is all a humbug; I knew you couldn't get me asleep!*" As he spit out some blood, he clapped his finger in his mouth, and finding, with a look of blank astonishment, the tooth gone, exclaimed, "I'll give up! I'll give up! You may charge a double fee for drawing it." And thus we make converts to the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Respectfully, G. Q. COLTON.

American novelists are now aiming at originality—looking at home for character and incident—ignoring the well-worn stock subject, the *Britisher*, and drawing upon their own ample materials for social peculiarities and national characteristics. We may adduce *Haunted Hearts* in support of our view. Here we have indisputably a novel of surpassing ability and singular interest. It is thoroughly well written, the characters are photographs, their actions are those of real life, and their dialogue—the most difficult portion of a novelist's task—natural, racy, and thoroughly in keeping with their position in life and idiosyncracies. But the charm that will hold the reader throughout, firmly and willingly, is the thorough insight into human nature as modified by circumstances displayed by the author; her clear perception of those hidden springs which govern and influence human action; her healthy view of morality, and her gentle but unobtrusive piety. In the *Lamplighter*, superior ability was displayed; in *Haunted Hearts*, qualities are to be seen that, wisely used, may place the author in the foremost rank of novel-writers. The story is simple enough, but it is worked out with such admirable yet veiled art as to enlist the reader's sensibilities delightfully and completely.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, London.*

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

The Boston Transcript says, the Odor of BURNETT'S Florimel is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers. Inquire for this article, and if one store does not have it go to another; one test is sufficient.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
RICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
JULY 11, 1864

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., July 18, 1864.
Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,
WM. D. RUSSELL, President:

Yours of the 15th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.
For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents.—Black or brown, reliable. Infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss for the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 443.—July 22, 1864.
47, 29, 33, 34, 10, 56, 70, 74, 49, 5, 50, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 444.—July 22, 1864.
3, 76, 22, 45, 34, 1, 29, 41, 61, 25, 69, 48, 68, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 347.—July 22, 1864.
54, 49, 2, 33, 74, 31, 26, 17, 22, 50, 24, 52.
CLASS 348.—July 22, 1864.
76, 56, 34, 10, 40, 62, 70, 14, 25, 64, 20, 46, 39, 11.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. The Venetian Dye is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for one dollar. The Venetian Dye is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. The Venetian Dye works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever. The Venetian Dye produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, (smut,) or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 12 Gold-st., New-York. Also, manufacturer of Mathews' Arnica Hair Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price fifty cents.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

All our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32-page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.

☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K." or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN NOVEL

MACARIA.

A New Novel, by AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "Beulah," "Inez," etc.

A BOSTON LADY'S OPINION OF THE BOOK.

I have read "Macaria." Its author is a marvelous mistress of the art of pathos. It is a sad book, utterly at variance with all frivolity and sham pretence; free from cant, bigotry or intolerance, it inculcates a sound Christian morality, and abounds in incentive to lofty ennobling endeavor. A good book to place in the hands of those just commencing the earnest work of life. I am heartily glad of its success. As to its political bearing, although I have no secession sympathies, and should bitterly mourn the day ushering in the final dismemberment of our once happy and prosperous land, I yet think the free press of a free people in a most anomalous condition, when Abolitionism, (in my humble opinion, rank treason toward both the spirit and letter of the Constitution,) is tricked out—the public applauding to the echo—in the most gorgeous dyes of romance, throughout our most popular fictitious literature, while a word, even in a novel, against the fanatical demagogism that has brought our country to the verge of ruin, is visited with threat and rebuke upon publisher and author. MARY A. HOWE.

FROM MADAM DEMOREST'S WEEKLY.

MACARIA.—Everybody remembers "Beulah," a somewhat ambitious novel, by Miss Augusta J. Evans, a young Southern lady, educated and accomplished, and possessed of sufficient personal attractions to lead captive one of the most reserved and impenetrable, but brilliant of the New-York bachelor journalists. The breaking out of the war, however, put a stop to matrimonial speculations in this as well as in other instances. Miss Evans went back to her Southern home, became a nurse in a Southern hospital, and, it seems, employed her leisure in writing the novel, which comes to us through Mr. John Bradburn, the publisher, and is entitled "Macaria." Macaria possesses some of the faults of its predecessor, but is nevertheless an exceedingly interesting and attractive work; interesting from its sincerity and earnestness, and none the less attractive for giving us the first inside view of the rebellion from the stand-point of a Southern woman, the picture glowing, of course, with all the strength of a woman's feelings and prejudices. The North is, we imagine, sufficiently loyal to stand several such books as "Macaria," and, apart from its sympathies, we are glad to welcome a new book from a pen so admirable, in some respects, as that which Miss Evans wields.

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From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

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AMERICAN ART—A SATIRE.

Artists, patrons, critics; all persons and things treated of in this work are called by their right names; a liar is called a liar, a fool a fool, a brute a brute, a jackass a jackass, a humbug a humbug, a gasbag a gasbag, and so on. So also is a hero termed a hero, a true man a true man, a noble cause noble. Details given in future advertisements.

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Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
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"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

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CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.

JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Billier & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 20, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.

J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles R. Swords,
John Penfold,
D. Henry Haight,
Joseph Lawrence,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
Silas Bronson,
A. R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
S. T. Nicoll,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas Smull,
George A. Townsend,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Alve. E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,
John Scott Boyde,
A. Ynznaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes.

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
WALTER W. PRICE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN H. JAMES,
RUSSELL CRANE,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
NATHAN CLARK,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
ALBERT WEBB,
JACOB FINK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WM. TILDEN,
HARFORD B. KIRK,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
AMOS C. LITTELL,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WM. P. DAVID,
PATRICK DICKIE,
TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. M. VAIL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE

is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the

THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT,
composed of the
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
that the
ASSESSMENT ROLLS

will, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the

ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,
BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.,
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for

THE FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING,
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED

by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any

ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,

and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.
Dated at No. 139 Broadway, this 15th day of July, 1864.

NOTICE.
PRIZE STEAMER DONEGAL.

This steamer having been adjudged to the United States for the public service at the appraisement, the sale is withdrawn.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal,
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 35 I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Covenant Lodge will meet at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, July 24, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JACOB R. HUDSON. By order.

CHAS. H. NICOLL, Sec.
JOHN HEWITT, N. G.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the rooms, (Bible House,) 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Young men are invited.

R. R. McBURNEY,
Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $341,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst, and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,467,642 67
LIABILITIES	51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order.
D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next

PLATT SMITH, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JULY 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O.
CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

OFFICE, LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 29, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st March next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman. For terms, address Prof. G. BEAUGEZ, No. 88 Laurens-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, EPISCOPALIAN gentlemen for classics; Methodist for sciences and one for maths.; several gentlemen for classics, and several for English, and several for military drill; several ladies for music and several for music and French. All teachers who want positions should have application form of Amer. School Inst. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IN ENGLISH and classics desires to make an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as principal of academy, if the position be a desirable one; satisfactory reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 31 Post-office, Sag Harbor, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A College graduate, now engaged as Principal of a High School; has had considerable experience in teaching the classics, and some knowledge of the principles of natural science. Address Box No. 61 Port Jervis, N. Y

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment reengagement Aug. 1, in school or family; teaches the English branches, French, German, Latin, drawing, music, vocal and instrumental. Best references. Address Miss F. L., Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day.

CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TRANSIENT GENTLEMEN AND LADY boarders wanted at a first-class house up town, newly furnished and just opened. Address YOUNG LADIES, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE 1ST of August, in a tidy farmhouse, or private family, within an hour of Astor House, for a gentleman, his wife, five children (from 3 to 13 years, and well trained,) and nurse. Address, with reference, J. S. M., Box No. 5,728 Post-office, or call between 10 and 3 at No. 117 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A PARTY OF adults can obtain board in a private family; house ten minutes' walk from depot; no other boarders. Address HUDSON, Yonkers Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house is in fine order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. I design to keep the best house in town. JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot or Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

JUST OPENED—A NEW HOTEL AT BROOKfield, Worcester County, Mass., 6 hours 30 minutes from New-York by rail; 1 hour 30 minutes from Springfield; 2 hours 10 minutes from Boston, and 45 minutes from Worcester. A. MIDEROS & SON, Proprietors.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE COAL AND expense in the use of grates, get W. W. TUPPER & CO'S. PATENT IMPROVED GRATES, for steamship, steamboat, locomotive and stationary furnaces. These grates are lighter, more durable, and effect a greater saving of fuel than any other grate in use. Office No. 81 West-st., between Cedar and Albany.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 13 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 300 acres of surface and coal land; also a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, stacks, blowing cylender, stack-house, stock-house, ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there, four double houses and 13 single ones, comfortably furnished for tenants; beside private dwellings and boarding-house, store, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for sheltering wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of these veins has been used for making metal without cokeing. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the ores, and convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace in the United States.

For terms and particulars, call and examine, or address,

PORTER R. FRIEND & CO.,
Box No. 602 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, with brown-stone architecture, located between 4th and 5th avs., near Madison-square; size of house 25 feet by 68; lot about 100 feet, divided into three rooms on the first floor, viz.: front and rear rooms about 25 by 16; centre room, oval, about 16 feet square; butler's pantry 18 by 8; 11 bedrooms kitchen and separate laundry, store-rooms, 2 baths and 3 water closets, furnace, gas and water throughout the house. Fourth floor finished the same as the third floor; walls all completely painted; two dumb waiters, one to the attic, speaking tubes, walnut stair cases, and marble tiles in principal hall; stair-case well set back from vestibule door. The house was built by the Messrs. Conover under plans of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, architects, for the present occupant. Possession will be given in the Fall, as the owner will then have no further use for it. Has good dry cellar, well ventilated, two of Espy's ventilators in the roof. It is in first-rate order for immediate occupation. Price, with gas fixtures, $35,000, if sale is completed on approval. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—The first-class store No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall; now rents for 11 per cent., and is certain to appreciate rapidly. Also the 8 four-story and basement stores corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., Brooklyn; they now bring a large interest on the price asked, and being one of the best business locations in Brooklyn, will rapidly increase in value. Above property will be sold at lowest old prices, and on terms to suit purchaser. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

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FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL MANSION, Montague Villa, South Bergen, N. J., with about 12 lots; two miles from Jersey City, Ferry by horse-cars every ten minutes; contains ten bedrooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; all modern improvements; fine view of the bay and harbor of New-York. Apply to Dr. PAYTON, No. 34 Cliff-st.

$300,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE AT OLD PRICES.—Persons desiring to purchase dwellings at any price, building sites from 1 to 20 acres, or farms from 5 to 150 acres, may get information of any property for sale within ten miles of Mt. Vernon, by calling on JOHN STEVENS, at Mt. Vernon, near depot, on New-Haven Railroad.

GOLD PRICES.—SEVEN HUNDRED LOTS, 30 cottages and elegant dwellings for sale at East New-York; price of lots $150 to $500; 10 elegant dwellings with 4 to 12 lots each at $2,500 to $8,000; cottages $1,300, $1,800, $2,000. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODerate size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, on the Hudson River, a country seat, in the vicinity of Messrs. Boorman, Weclu, Fuller, Borell, Miller and others, near the depot, and containing 35 acres; price $20,000. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE LOTS FOR SALE ON SOUTH side 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., adjoining on the west the four stables now building; price $4,000. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 3, excepting Monday.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE furnished houses. Also, for sale—Real estate from $1,500 to $100,000. Address J. FERRIS, near the depot, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A STABLE, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., above 42d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERty on 6th-av., above 42d-st. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THREE BASEMENTS, IN GOOD ORder, with or without power; well adapted for storage; situated on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel; rent moderate. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRADBURY'S
GOLDEN CENSER,
THE NEW S. S. MUSIC BOOK.
BRADBURY'S
GOLDEN CENSER

is now out, (second edition,) and the following is the first response from a whole Sabbath School in which it has just been introduced:

NEW-LONDON, CT., July 18, 1864.

Mr. WM. BRADBURY,

DEAR SIR: The long-looked for books are at last at hand, and let me, in behalf of the whole Sabbath School, THANK YOU A THOUSAND TIMES for THE GOLDEN CENSER. We anticipated much, but our anticipations are more than realized. A careful perusal of THE CENSER assures us that THE BOOK for our Sunday School is now in our possession.

Sincerely yours, &c., &c.,
E. B. ROWE,
C. C. COMSTOCK.

Price of the GOLDEN CENSER, in paper covers, Twenty-five Dollars per hundred. In board covers, Thirty Dollars, net cash. The same price for GOLDEN CHAIN and GOLDEN SHOWER.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

THE NEW TAX LAW.
NOW READY,
THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW,
AS PASSED BY THE LAST CONGRESS.

Printed from an official copy just received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Address J. S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, or BAKER & GODWIN, Printing-house-square, New-York.

AMERICAN MONTHLY FOR AUGUST.

CONSERVATIVE IN POLITICS—VALUABLE IN LITERATURE. CONTENTS: Administration modes for National Regeneration—Fine Arts—Webster's March Speech—New Nation—Country and Clergy—Yucatan—Lace—Frescos of Michael Angelo—Brazil—City Cousins, etc.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer—Hudson City.

MASTER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery, estate of Job Smith, deceased, on MONDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock, on the premises: The large three-story hotel known as the Newkirk House, fronting 48 feet on both avenues; also, 8 lots adjoining, and 2 dwelling-houses opposite the hotel, all at the Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J. Also, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, farm of 100 acres, with good dwelling-house, barn, &c., will be sold in plots of 11 to 20 acres; also, 11 65-100 acres of fine upland, in plots of about 2 acres, opposite the Seacaucus Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road; also, 48 88-100 acres of good meadow land; also, 11 93-100 acres of meadow, all at Seacaucus, North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., and known as the Job Smith property, about four miles from Hoboken ferry. Parties attending this sale can take the Northern Railroad from Jersey City, at 2:15, stopping at McCullum's Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road. Returning, leave McCullum's at 5 P. M. See maps and posters.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A brown mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, long tail, good traveler, sound and kind in single and double harness and under the saddle.

Also military, ladies' and gent's saddles, bridles, &c.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

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AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price 5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.

The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS,
Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York; that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER, }
E. P. CARPENTER, } General Partners.
JOHN R. WALLER, }
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY,

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—A LOCOMOTIVE boiler, with engines on it, 20-horse power; also, a horizontal engine, 6-horse power; also, a tubular boiler, 18-horse power. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

PLANING-MACHINE FOR SALE.—ONE Ball & Williams' double surfacer in good order. Inquire at No. 616 5th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AT THE HIGHEST VALUATION.—Watches, precious stones, silverware, revolvers, and all kinds of fancy goods. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, Established 1845.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——— ———, in the county of ———, and state of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

Witness: [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, and the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon: the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL the following articles, viz.:

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.
Blue Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Haversacks, linen, painted.
Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots and Bootees, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but if by machinery, to be double-soled, without welts.
Drums, artillery, ¾ and full size.
General Hospital Flags,
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Brigade, Division and Headquarter Books, viz.:
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letter.
Brigade Order.
All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Linsey Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform.*

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) and also the *quantity*, and *times of delivery.*

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered.*

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

5,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens can be seen. Models of the bids showing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New-York agency. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from *No. 24 sheet brass (Providence wire gauge,)* and to be filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 0, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the sample sets.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence, and when completed are to conform strictly in every respect with the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled; ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be valued by the inspector.

Deliveries, which are to be made without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, are to be made at the rate of 500 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 20th day of August, 1864.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals not made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 18, 1864, under which the bid was made: and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

Witness: [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Plating and Finishing Artillery Bits."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3½x8½ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5½ inches.

Wafers,	Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART.

The proprietors take this opportunity of informing the public that they have erected spacious, commodious and well ventilated stables and carriage houses, situated in 5th-av. and corner of 44th st., for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons who have horses, carriages or harness to dispose of can do so by public auction. These premises have been constructed and fitted from the designs and under the superintendence of Charles Duggin, Esq., architect in this City, who has spared no trouble in perfecting them with all the European and modern improvements, comprising complete accommodation for seventy horses and fifty carriages, with appropriate harness and saddle rooms; in addition to which there is a covered ride or arcade, of considerable extent, for the purpose of exhibiting the horses previous to sale, thus giving the buyer and seller unusual facilities, the former having the opportunity of judging the merits of his purchase, and the latter that full justice will be done to the property intrusted for sale. The building has been constructed by Brown & Harper, No. 17 West 28th-st.; the masonry was done by Blackledge & Banta, and the decorations by W. F. Lauder, No. 74 West 40th-st., all of New-York.

Horses, carriages or harness will be sold by public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, accounts will be paid or remitted to the country, when desired, on Tuesdays and Fridays only; no horses will be admitted for private sale on commission, and all jobbing or dealing on the part of any one connected with the establishment will be strictly prohibited. The proprietors earnestly assure the public that these rules will be rigidly carried out, and that all transactions will be bona fide.

The demand for horses in New-York is increasing, and the supply is limited, which encourages the proprietors to hope that their exertions will be appreciated by the American public, and that their establishment, which is not surpassed by any of a similar kind in London, Liverpool, Dublin or Edinburgh, will enjoy the same amount of patronage as they do in those important cities, and which have invariably proved, when conducted on the above-mentioned principles, a perfect success. Horses, carriages or harness will be received for Wednesday's sale on Monday, the 1st August, 1864, when the rules, regulations and terms can be seen at the office, 5th-av.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES, INQUIRE of JAS. S. McINTYRE, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,266	Prowse;
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer at an early hour on THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship

CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship

EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,000 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship

EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED clipper-ship VICTORY, Capt. THOMAS, positively sails on SATURDAY, July 23. Second cabin, $20, currency, and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 8, North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAVORITE barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave foot of Jay-st., every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-street, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons, also, small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Near a railroad and of easy access to New-York and Boston, where labor, fuel and house-rent is one-half cheaper than elsewhere in the State. It has a good run of custom work, an abundant water-power, and will pay well. Present owner lives at a distance and is unacquainted with the business. Address C. A. HYDE, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—RIGHTS FOR DOTY'S WASHING-machine, pronounced by Solon Robinson and Prof. Yeomans superior to any yet offered to the public. The attention of capitalists is invited. Apply to SNYDER & WALTER, No. 227 Broadway.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount may hear of a good chance in the flour, feed, hay, &c. Rent moderate. Inquire of E. B. SHOTWELL, No. 14 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 87 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $200 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6.15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yapbank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT!
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, Milton, New Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M.; Newburgh, 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNBOUNDED LAUGHTER and APPLAUSE greet EVERY PERFORMANCE of the most SUCCESSFUL RAVEL PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

SECOND WEEK OF ITS REPRESENTATION.
TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.
MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M.
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,
imported from the Black Forest, Germany,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $12,000,
will play the most DIFFICULT AND ELABORATE
POPULAR OVERTURES,
and with all the
GRANDEUR, COMPASS AND CHARMING EFFECT
OF A
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.
To be seen at all hours.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUDFISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits....10
United States to Veterans....15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to secure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

C. L. MORSE & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish alien substitutes to gentlemen residing in any district in the city at short notice and at reasonable prices. No money required from parties who are responsible until the exemption certificate for three years is procured. Apply to C. L. MORSE & Co., Nos. 185 8th-av., and 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

Seventeenth and last night of the engagement of the eminent artiste,

MISS AVONIA JONES,

Second time here, the very popular play, by Lovell, author of "The Wife's Secret," "Love's Trial," &c., entitled

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Matthew Ellmore	Mr. Charles Fisher
Paul Lafont	Mr. Daly
Eugene de Lorme	Mr. A. H. Davenport
St. Lo	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Jean Ruse	Mr. Geo. Holland
Friar Dominic	Mr. Norton
Murloc	Mr. Pope
Duc Virray	Mr. Williamson
Margaret Ellmore	Miss AVONIA JONES
Herminie	Miss Ione Burke
Manou	Mrs. John Sefton
Jenny	Mrs. Maurice

MONDAY—Benefit and last appearance of MISS AVONIA JONES.

Never acted here—The celebrated play of

CAMILLE.

Camille....Miss Avonia Jones

The highly talented

MR. DAN BRYANT,

(with whom an engagement has been effected for a limited number of nights,) will appear in a Series of IRISH CHARACTERS, commencing on TUESDAY NEXT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THIRD WEEK
of the successful engagement
ENGLISH OPERA.
Madame COMTE BORCHARD.
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
SUPERIOR COMPANY AND CHORUS.
Conductor....Mr. Anthony Reiff
SATURDAY EVENING, July 23,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline	Mme. Comte Borchard
Thaddeus	Mr. Wm. Castle
Count Arnheim	Mr S C Campbell
Florenstein	Mr. Walter Birch
Devilshoof	Mr. Warren White
Gypsy Queen	Miss Louisa Myers
Buda	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Gypsies, Peasants, Retainers, &c., &c.

During first act of the opera,
Pas Seul....by....Miss Anna Kruger
MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
Balfe's opera of the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
will be produced for the first time in America.
Manager of Opera....Mr. B. A. Baker

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the celebrated Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.

The marked approval bestowed by full and critical audiences upon this most successful play warrants the announcement of its representation

THIS AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The principal roles sustained by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc.

THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS, etc.,
of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.
Geo. Wood....Manager
GREAT SUCCESS
of the young, and accomplished artiste,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who has been received nightly by
CROWDED AND
FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
with the utmost enthusiasm.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864,
second night of the
ROMANTIC DRAMA,
in three acts, of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR....MISS HELEN WESTERN
To conclude with the laughable burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind (with songs)....MISS HELEN WESTERN
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MOST INTERESTING EXHIBITION!

THE WAR, THE WAR, THE WAR.
100 THRILLING AND EXCITING SCENES
OF THE WAR.

Institute of Art, 625 Broadway. Open day and evening.
N. B.—Catalogues of the above sent post free, for 10 cents, to any address.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 88 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $550 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

A CHORISTER WANTED AT PORT CHESTER.—Any one wishing to spend the Sabbath out of town may find a situation by applying at No. 315 Broadway, or addressing Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED.—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st. N. Y.

A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING LETTER to ladies; will be sent by inclosing stamps and address Dr. OTTO, No. 60 White-st.; beware of imitations through Post Boxes.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON SUPERCEDED.

Richmond journals of the 20th inst. announce that JOE JOHNSTON has been relieved of his command in Georgia by Maj.-Gen. J. B. HOOD. Army officers who knew HOOD at West Point think that the Confederacy has not bettered itself by this change. HOOD is a Kentuckian by birth, and graduated from the Military Academy in 1852—not by any means at the head of his class. He lost a leg at Gettysburgh. If it be true, as reported, that a battle took place yesterday in which SHERMAN defeated the enemy, HOOD'S career will not have been very brilliant. The going westward of Gen. BRAGG, who now holds the position of Chief of Staff to JEFF. DAVIS, has doubtless had relation to this change of commanders. As for JOE. JOHNSTON, he never appears to have had a very happy time in the Confederacy.

A RICHMOND FICTION ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

The Richmond papers persist in asserting that Gen. GRANT is dead. They announce the fiction very soberly, saying that the flags of our shipping have been at half-mast in his honor, and that our pickets confirm the intelligence. One of them asserts that the only consolation the Confederacy can draw from his death is the fact that it will dishearten the Yankees, who think him a wonderful General. Anyway, it don't believe he came to his death by a wound. Such a butcher as he is more likely, it thinks, to have died of *mania-a-potu.*

GEN. W. F. SMITH RELIEVED BY GEN. MARTINDALE.

Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH was yesterday relieved from command of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Following is his farewell address to the troops, and also the announcement of Gen. MARTINDALE that he has succeeded to the command temporarily:

ADDRESS OF GEN. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:

I part from you, in accordance with the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, with great regret; and my highest pride is that you will share my feelings. Since I have been commander, I have tried to share with you your dangers, and have rejoiced with you in your gallant deeds. During this time your record has been bright and unsullied. Whatever in it has not been all that you could wish, I can assure you has been from no shortcoming of yours, and I trust you will believe I have been no more culpable than yourselves. May God bless and always crown your efforts with victory.

(Signed,) WM. F. SMITH, Major-Gen.

WM. RUSSELL, JR., Major and A. A. G.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MARTINDALE.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 20.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:

Sincerely regretting that any circumstances or necessity should deprive us of our late Commander and his able leadership, by virtue of special order No. 61, paragraph 3, from Headquarters of the Armies of the United States, I hereby assume temporary command of the Eighteenth Army Corps. I have only to ask that officers and men will be mindful of the favorable reputation which they have acquired by their past conduct, and be inspired with resolution to maintain it in the future.

J. H. MARTINDALE, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

It will be noticed, in connection with this removal of Gen. SMITH, that Gen. BUTLER, who a short time ago was delegated to Fortress Monroe, has returned to the field, and been assigned to the command of the troops at Bermuda Hundred. What connection, if any, there may be between these two facts does not yet appear. The country will certainly feel that in Gen. SMITH it loses the services of one of the ablest soldiers of the army. It is to be hoped that a new field for his distinguished talent will speedily be found.

PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS AT AN END.

The pursuit of the rebel raiders may now be considered as ended, and Gen. GRANT will immediately get back any troops that may have been engaged in that work.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN GOING HOME.

Secretary FESSENDEN will leave for his home, in Maine, in a few days, to recruit his health and attend to his private affairs, which he has subordinated to his public duties consequent upon his assuming his new position.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary will probably determine before he leaves for Maine, to-day or to-morrow, what amount of loan he will ask for, and whether he will negotiate with the banks, appeal directly to the people, or pursue an altogether different course from either.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR FURNISHING FLOUR.

Bids for furnishing the Subsistence Department with flour were yesterday opened at the office of Capt. GREENE. All the bids received were for No. 2 flour, and the number of barrels accepted was 4,987. The following is a list of the bids and bidders:

A. ROSS RAY & BROTHERS, Georgetown, two thousand barrels, at $13 25 per barrel. Accepted.

GEO. W. MEARS, one thousand five hundred barrels, at $13 48 per barrel.

One thousand, at $13 58.

One thousand, at $13 68.

One thousand five hundred barrels, accepted at $13 48 per barrel.

THOS. H. DONOHUE, 2,000 barrels at $11 41.

One hundred and fifty-nine at $14 15.

Nine hundred and sixty at $13 65.

One thousand two hundred and eighty-seven at $13 40.

Two hundred at $13 25.

The two last bids of Mr. DONOHUE were accepted.

JOHN A. GREEN, 1,000 barrels at $13 79.

One thousand at $13 84.

One thousand at $13 85.

One thousand at $13 87.

And one thousand at $13 90.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT WASHINGTON.

Gen. MEIGS, to whom the Secretary of War assigned the duty of selecting a proper place in which to inter the bodies of those who fell in the defence of Washington, during the late rebel invasion, has selected an acre of ground on the battle-field, about 600 yards to the right of Fort Stevens and about 50 yards from the Seventh-street road, in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the severest fight took place. The duty of disinterring and removing the bodies has been intrusted to Capt. J. M. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster, who has already properly interred all those who fell near Fort Stevens.

The ground has been laid off in a square, and will be provided with a handsome paling fence. The bodies are being interred in a circle, in the centre of which it is the intention of the authorities to erect a monument, bearing a suitable inscription. Each grave will be provided with a neat headboard, bearing the name, rank, company and regiment of its occupant.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL DESERTERS.

Fourteen rebel deserters, all of whom were of Georgia regiments but three, arrived here this morning from Gen. GRANT'S army, and were released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

PENSION CLAIMS.

The work in the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department is now fully up. All claims have been called up to within two months of their date of application, which is as late as the efficient working of the department will allow. For the last few months, the number of claims allowed, both to widows and invalids, will range from three to five thousand monthly. In all cases delayed beyond two months, awaiting evidence, claimants have been duly notified.

A GALLANT REGIMENT.

The Seventy-second, BAXTER'S Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, under Lieut.-Col. HARRY COOK, arrived here this morning. They are to be sent to Fort Corcoran for ten days, by which time their term of service will have expired. This fine regiment has lost more men by ball than any other regiment in the service. They started out, at the commencement of the war, with eight hundred men, which number was afterward recruited to the extent of six hundred more. They now number but one hundred and sixty. Col. BAXTER was wounded in the groin at Chancellorsville, and is now lying in Philadelphia.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported in the Washington Hospitals to-day: John Carr, Co. B, 25th Cavalry; Wm. Havens, Co. K, 7th Heavy Artillery; Edw. Turnbull, Co. K, 48th; S. Jacobs, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; Edgar Day, Co. E, 5th Cavalry; Washington Walters, Co. H, 2d Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

THE OVERLAND PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

The Overland Pacific Mail contract will expire on the 30th of September. The service is still open to those who may desire to contract for its performance from the above-mentioned date to June 30, 1868.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Disbursing officers of the United States are, by circular of the Internal Revenue Bureau, required to retain five per cent. on all payments for services in the civil, military, naval or other branches of the Government, after the 1st of July, when exceeding the rate of $600 per annum.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Secretary FESSENDEN will soon leave for Maine.

THE NEW LOAN.

The circular and advertisement for the new loan has not yet been prepared, nor are its terms fully matured.

BIDS TO SUPPLY FLOUR ACCEPTED.

The Subsistence Department has accepted bids to supply five thousand barrels of No. 2 flour, at from $13 25 to $13 68 per barrel.

REBEL DESERTERS RELEASED.

Fourteen rebel deserters, nearly all from Georgia regiments, arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac, and were released on taking the oath of allegiance.

NAVAL SIGNALS.

A Universal Code of Naval Signals.

From the Moniteur, Paris, July 7.

[OFFICIAL.]

REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

SIRE: The idea of a universal naval language, offering to all nations a uniform means of communication at sea, has been for a long time, in England as well as in France, the object of laborious researches.

The realization of this idea, which is possible at this day, thanks to the accord that is established on the subject between your Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, will be a new sign of the civilization of our epoch. I now ask of the Emperor to be so good as to sanction it.

Already your Majesty, in approving the agreement concluded with Great Britain for establishing a system of regular lights on board of vessels of the navies, has been able, by your decree of the 25th October, 1862, to prevent many accidents.

The rules prescribed by this agreement, to which you have invited the other Governments to adhere—now observed by most of the maritime nations—have, in lessening the chances of serious collisions, saved commerce from many losses, and humanity from many regrets.

We have to hope, Sire, that there will also be obtained the adhesion of other countries to the regulation which has for its object the establishing of a code of signals understood by every maritime nation, and which has received the approval of the English Admiralty, the Board of Trade and my department. In some time, no doubt, all vessels, to whatever nation they may belong, or whatever language their crews may speak, will be able to exchange with each other notices and requests, the importance of which will be measured by the wants and dangers of navigation. They will be able, when in sight of coasts on which lighthouses are established, to give useful information, to obtain those things which are necessary for their operations, to claim any assistance needed by them—lastly, to ask for the latest meteorological notices.

It is to the works written during nearly the last 50 years, in order to get up a collection of general signals, that the commission named by the two Governments (French and English) should refer for the adoption of the unique code that it is its business to propose.

These works were many. Already in 1818 and 1820 there appeared in England, which was the first to enter into this enterprise, the commercial codes of TYAM and SQUIRE; in 1855, that of PHILLIP. The best known of these works has been for a long time that of Capt. MARRYATT, the last edition of which (1854) is a cotemporary of the French code of REYNOLD, as well as the American code of ROGERS.

But, in the midst of this variety of works, the need of a unique code was only the more manifest. Communications were still next to impossible among the vessels of different nations. Besides, did not the Board of Trade name a commission, composed of mercantile men and officers of the royal navy to study the question. This commission, in which were the names known to science of Admirals BEECHY and FITZGRAY, formed, in 1856, a project for a universal code. Issued, at the end of a laborious examination of 13 books of signals belonging to different nations, and arranged by Mr. LARKIN, of the Board of Trade, secretary of the commission, this code, which offered all the guarantees desired, both in the number of signals it embraced, and in the care with which they had been classed, was unanimously accepted by the commission as that which, after all, ought to be adopted.

However, the commission introduced into it some necessary modifications, in order that vessels might communicate at a great distance, and put themselves *en rapport* with the lighthouses; and to-day, that which I have to tender to your Majesty contains a full collection of signals easy to be used.

By means of eighteen flags, joined two and two, three and three, four and four, there can be obtained more than 78,000 combinations, a number more than enough to express all the necessary communications at sea, and to signal the names of vessels-of-war and commerce of the various nations; lastly, for signals at a great distance, an equally sufficient number of combinations is obtained by the use of three balls and two flags.

Thus, all vessels furnished with the necessary materials, the price of which is very moderate, will be able, when the code of signals and the list of vessels of the different countries will have been published and translated, to communicate with each other on all the seas of the globe.

It is, therefore, with confidence that I now submit to your Majesty a decree which sanctions the adoption of a unique code of signals between France and England. No doubt the other nations will hasten to adopt it in their turn, as they have done the regulation as to lights; and thus will be attained this object so long sought for, namely, the creation of the universal naval language, which responds so well to the liberal ideas of the Emperor.

I am, with the most profound respect, Sire, your very humble and obedient servant and faithful subject, the Minister of the Navy and Colonies, &c.,

P. DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT.

THE DECREE.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French:

To all present and to come, greeting:

On the proposal of our Minister of the Navy and Colonies in respect to the letter dated 17th of May last, by which our Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known to our Minister of the Navy and Colonies that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has given its definite assent to the proposal made by the Anglo-French Commission, charged to consider the question of universal naval signals.

We have decreed, and we decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The commercial code of signals for the use of the vessels of all nations, such as has been adopted by the Anglo-French Commission, will be the only one used by French vessels for all communications exchanged at sea, either between themselves or lighthouses, or with foreign vessels.

ART. 2. Every vessel of our imperial navy, and every lighthouse on the coasts of France, will be furnished with a dictionary of the flags and other things necessary for the exchange of communications with French and foreign trading vessels, according to the system of signals determined by the said code.

ART. 3. Our vessels-of-war will continue to communicate with each other and the French lighthouses by means of the signals actually in use in the imperial navy.

ART. 4. There will be sent to the Chambers of Commerce at the ports, through the care of our Minister of the Navy and Colonies, copies:

1. Of the dictionary of the commercial code of signals, as well as of the list of French and foreign vessels, and of their official numbers in the commercial code of signals.

2. Of the charts of the French lighthouses.

There will also be sent to the Chambers of Commerce Models.

1. Of the universal series of flags of the commercial code of signals.

2. And of the black balls used for signals at a great distance.

ART. 5. These will be regulated by subsequent dispositions agreed upon by our Ministers of State, of the Interior and of the Navy, the details for telegraphic transmission of commercial dispatches received from vessels or by lighthouses.

ART. 6. An order of our Ministers of State and of the Navy and Colonies will fix the day from which the commercial code of signals will be exclusively used.

ART. 7. All contrary dispositions to the present decree are, and remain, abrogated.

ART. 8. Our Minister of the Navy and Colonies is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Dated at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 25th June, 1864.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Minister of the Navy and Colonies,

CTE P. DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT.

LOST.—Miss MATILDA HERON advertises in another column a diamond cross which she has lost, and for the return of which a reward of $100 is offered.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The business of recruiting in this City exhibits a gratifying increase of activity. The average number of volunteers received daily at the recruiting headquarters now averages over one hundred, exclusive of representative substitutes and substitutes furnished in advance of the draft. If the earnest efforts of Supervisor BLUNT are properly seconded by the citizens of New-York, the city may be spared the inconvenience of another draft.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT

was mustered into service yesterday afternoon. They are at present to be accommodated with pleasant quarters on Governor's Island till transportation is ready for them.

THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT

is expected to leave for Washington on Monday next.

THE LINDSEY BLUES.

The following order to the members of this organization was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, LINDSEY BLUES REGIMENT, MERCER HOUSE, (corner Broome and Mercer sts.)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The several companies of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at these headquarters to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 P. M., in order to complete the muster rolls.

By order. J. N. WILSEY, Colonel Comd'g.

H. J. WHITE, Adjutant.

A MOVEMENT TO RECRUIT NEGROES.

The refusal of Gov. SEYMOUR to authorize agents to recruit negroes in the Southern States to assist in filling the quota of New-York has led several prominent merchants of this City to organize an independent movement, having this object in view. It is also said that Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, of the Freedman's Association, who represents the merchants engaged in this timely enterprise, has proceeded to Albany to confer with Gov. SEYMOUR on the subject.

Important Letter from Gov. Seymour—The Drafting of the Militia in Service.

FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD announces to the division that, since the publication of Order No. 6, the following letter has been received from His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, communicating the decision of Provost-Marshal-General FRY.

C. W. SANDFORD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONDAY, July 21, 1864.

GENERAL: On the 19th inst., I sent the following telegram to Provost-Marshal Gen. FRY:

"Can the men who are in the service of the United States as 100 day volunteers, be drafted while they are in such service and mustered in as soldiers, and absent from their homes on such duty? If they are not liable it will aid us in getting volunteers."

In answer, I have just received a copy of the conditions under which 100 days' men were accepted from Ohio and other States which the Provost-Marshal-General has made applicable to the State of New-York, among which are the following:

"V.—No bounty to be paid to troops nor the service charged or credited on any draft."

"VI.—The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or District where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the services rendered."

That there may be no misapprehension as to the liability of the 100 days' militia to a draft, you will distinctly state that the Provost-Marshal-General decides that they are not exempt from the draft under the call of the President of the 18th inst.

While the language of the law appears to be in conflict with this decision, yet the ruling of the department will control, under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the existence of marshal law in the section of country where the volunteers will be when the draft is made. Truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Maj.-Gen. C. W. SANDFORD, New-York City.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

The Supervisors' Committee of Kings County pay, on an average, bounties to fifty men per day. Thus far some 500 men have been enlisted in anticipation of the forthcoming draft. The recruiting for the navy appears to be much more brisk than for the army.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.

The following orders in relation to the militia, enlisted for one hundred days, were issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G., BROOKLYN, July 22, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. —. The officers, non-commissioned officers and members, and enlisted men of this regiment, are hereby ordered to report immediately for duty at the headquarters of the command, Fort Richmond, Staten Island. The command will muster into service to-morrow, July 23, and immediately leave for Washington. Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to furnish the names, residences, and a complete descriptive list of all enlisted men who have failed to report, for the purpose of furnishing the same to the Provost-Marshal for their arrest. By order of

Col. J. Q. ADAMS,
Commanding Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

THOS. H. LAWLER, Acting Adjutant.

The regiment numbers between 500 and 600 men, and is the first that was raised in the Second Military District, under the call of the President for 100 days' service.

The following order by Col. BOKEE, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, also recruited for 100 days' service, was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 22, 1864.

The following section from the act of Congress passed 24th of February, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1864:

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the following persons be, and they hereby are exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged therefrom, and no person but such as are herein exempted shall be exempted.

Is published for the information of all whom it may concern.

This regiment is now recruiting for 100 days' service, and all persons desirous of avoiding the next draft can find no better way than by joining this command.

Clothing, quarters and rations furnished recruits as soon as accepted.

D. A. BOKEE, Colonel Commanding
Twenty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

CHARLES E. MENSCH, Adjutant.

The Draft.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 22.

The following dispatch, which explains itself, has just been received by Mayor INNESS, of this city:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1864.

George Inness, Mayor of the City of Poughkeepsie:

One three years' man will not count for three twelve months' men. Count them man for man.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The Broadside Iron-clad Frigate Portogallo Delivered to Her Owners.

Our harbor is again ornamented by an iron-clad frigate of the Italian navy. The new and splendid two-decker *Re de Luizi de Portogallo,* sister ship to the *Re d'Italia,* has been turned over to the representatives of King VICTOR EMANUEL by Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, who built her. The officers and crew have arrived from Italy and are now on board, their ship being in commission and preparing rapidly for a trial trip, prior to her departure for Naples. Unlike that of the *Re d'Italia,* the coming trip will be made under the special supervision of the Italian officers, and no conflict of authority can therefore beget unpleasant consequences during its progress.

The *Portogallo* is a double-banked man-of-war, capable of carrying about thirty guns. She bears more resemblance to such craft as the *Wabash,* of our own navy, than to any armored ships constructed in America. Her mail consists of 4½ inches of iron, laid on the side in the strongest manner. There are at present only ten guns on board, but the exact calibre of those which are to constitute her armament cannot be known until her arrival in Italy. The mere dimensions are the same as those of the *Re d'Italia.* The sailors and marines on board are from Piedmont, Tuscany, Genoa, and indeed representing all the Italian provinces. The officers are from various sections of the new kingdom also.

The new war budget of Italy, published a few weeks since in Turin, states that the fleet of that nation, in 1864, consists of 99 war ships of all classes, of which 14 are iron-clads, 31 screw steamers, 36 side-wheel steamers, and 18 sailing ships; the whole constituting a force of 26,030 horse power, 1,324 cannon, and 21,930 men. The fleet is manned by conscription, and has larger resources to fall back upon in an emergency than England or America.

The officers of the *Re de Luizi de Portogallo* are: Commander, Disong Count Eugenion; Executive Officer, Lovera de Maria Mass. Jeusseppe; Lieutenants, S. C. Filipo, Maria Agostino, — Jeovanni, Arese Cont Antonio, Duzante Mayno, Farino Carlo, Torrenbe, Aubert Ribaldo, Bellendi Allessandro, Michele Sanguinette, Antonio Forman, Clemente Milan, Menfort Ruggero.

THE STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.—This favorite line, connecting this City with Boston, has lately undergone a thorough reorganization, which, it is believed, will result in adding greatly to its facilities for accommodating the public. According to the new programme, which is advertised in another column, the steamer *Commonwealth* will leave this City on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the *Plymouth Rock* on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The fact that the steamers of this line take the inside passage, thus avoiding Point Judith, it is claimed, enables them to make sure connections with Newport, the watering-places on the north and south shores in Massachusetts, the great eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains. Regarding the facilities for eating and sleeping, old travelers only need to be told that the advertisement promises that under the new arrangement they shall be made better than ever before.

SOCIAL SINGING MEETINGS.—On the last Monday evening of June, a singing meeting was opened at the church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street, to be held every Monday evening, and to continue for one hour. The first was a decided success, and at the second, held last Monday evening, the lecture-room was crowded. It has already proved itself to be the right thing in the right place, and on each occasion increases in interest. This meeting, it may be interesting to state, was started through the instrumentality of J. C. LANPRIER, Esq., missionary of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and is already attracting the warm sympathy of many prominent citizens. WM. B. BRADBURY, Esq., the well-known musical publisher, whose Christian zeal, liberality and love for children everywhere manifests itself, has loaned one of his best pianos to be used at these services. A. S. BARNES, Esq., the publisher, has loaned books until one for permanent use has been selected. The next meeting will be held at the same place, on the 25th inst., between 8 and 9 P. M., on which occasion all disposed are invited to attend, and remain as long as their business inclination or convenience will permit.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This committee held its regular meeting (which was largely attended) at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst. Arrangements were set on foot to hold a monster mass meeting in a short time, to indorse LINCOLN and JOHNSON. GEORGE TERWILLIGER was unanimously elected Treasurer of the committee, and resolutions were passed to make the committee an efficient auxiliary in securing a Union triumph at the coming election. Resolutions were also offered and unanimously adopted deploring the decease of EDWARD W. COLLIN, late member from the Eleventh Ward, and brief and eloquent eulogies were delivered by Messrs. THOS. ROBINSON and D. LICHTENHEIN.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 21.

The steamer *Gen. Meigs* has arrived from Newbern. She reports the arrival there of the steamer *Dudley Buck.* The Captain of the *Buck* reports having been chased by a vessel answering the description of the *Florida* on the 19th inst., when about 30 miles northeast of Hatteras, when the Captain headed for shore. Then the suspicious steamer changed course, and made for some vessels further off shore.

The *Gen. Meigs,* on the 20th, passed a ship's mainmast, with yards attached, apparently burnt off above the deck.

Arrivals from City Point to-day report the usual quiet in front.

The Defeat of the Rebels by Gen. Averill.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

MARTINSBURGH, West Va., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

On the morning of the 18th inst. the rebels were reported to be within two miles of this place in heavy force, driving in our pickets on the Winchester pike, killing one and wounding two, evidently intending to reoccupy this place, and carrying off what they left. Gen. AVERILL soon organized his command, and started out to learn their true position. When at Buckeyestown, six miles from this place, he encountered the enemy's pickets, and steadily driving them with his cavalry until within four miles of Winchester, near the farm of the widow CARTER, when he suddenly encountered BRECKINRIDGE'S division, together with IMBODEN'S and a host of others, outnumbering his little band two to one. After a hard contest of several hours, he finally repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, driving them into the forts formerly occupied by Gen. MILROY, and scattering them through the town of Winchester in a demoralized state. Night closed the contest, leaving in Gen. AVERILL'S possession four brass 24-pound cannon, 250 prisoners, and, besides these, leaving on the field about 300 killed and wounded, including one General (LILY it is supposed) and two Colonels killed, besides a great number of line officers. Our loss will foot up about 200 killed and wounded, whilst that of the enemy must be, judging from what they left on the field, about 400. Gen. AVERILL is up and at them again this morning, and you will soon hear of him driving them still further on.

Yours, &c., SAM.

MEETING OF THE PEACE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Peace State Committee met on Thursday, at which Hon. H. G. ONDERDONK presided as Chairman, and J. J. VAN ALLEN, of Schuyler County, acted as Secretary.

Among the gentlemen present were Hon. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois; Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Hon. John M. Jaycox and Thomas D. Green, Esq., of Onondaga; Judge Onderdonk, of Queens; A. Fralick, of Herkimer; Norman Maltby, of Oneida County; A. J. Mills and Francis Burdick, of Orange; Edmund Powers, of Kings, and A. W. Lockwood, of New-York.

After hearing the expression of those present in reference to the state of feeling existing with the Democracy in their respective localities, and after the transaction of some other business, it was resolved that a Mass Peace Convention be held at the city of Syracuse on the 18th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000 Amer. Gold..	252¼	100 Ill. Cen. R.	124¼
5,000 do........b3	252¼	100 do........b3	124⅜
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	48⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	108⅞
100 Erie Railway...b3	109¾	50 do........b3	108½
100 Hud. Riv. R......	126⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C....	110⅞
100 do........b5	126⅞	100 Cum. Coal b3	57¼
100 do........s3	126¾	50 do	57
500 Reading R.......	132⅛	100 Mariposa Min.....	41¾
100 do........b3	132⅛	100 do........s3	41⅜
100 do........b3	132¼		

[Advertisement.]

SOZODONT, the most popular Dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.—Shall we Repudiate? Men for the Time—True Eloquence. A Prairie Sketch—Inhabitiveness—The Old Red Cottage—The Tenant House—A Million of Paupers—The Bermudas—The Northwest—in the *Phrenological Journal* for August. 20 cts., or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—The ladies are delighted with it, and gentlemen pronounce it superior to any blacking in existence, hence its extraordinary sale. Give it a trial. It is sold, wholesale, at the agency, No. 75 William-st., and by the principal shoe-dealers throughout the City.

[Advertisement.]

A HOT WEATHER ARRANGEMENT.—Each window of your house can be left open sufficiently for ventilation, by using the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, and still be burglar-proof, the bell giving an alarm if they are opened an inch further. No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The rebels, while in Maryland, plundered the stores of their supply of KENT'S East India Coffee. New orders filled at the general depot, No. 154 Reade-st. Also, sold by all grocers at 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

COOPER—WILLETT.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. S. Porter, JOHN R. COOPER and MINNETTIE, daughter of Nathaniel Willett, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

MARTIN—MITCHILL.—On Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. Charles W. Baird, SAMUEL MARTIN and MARY CHALMERS, eldest daughter of George Mitchill, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

MYRICK—WORMAN.—At Riegelsville, Penn., on Thursday, July 21, by Rev. G. W. Aughenbaugh, N. H. MYRICK, of New-York, and Miss LIZZIE N., daughter of T. Worman, Esq., of Riegelsville.

DIED.

BLODGETT.—On Friday, July 22, MARTIN LYNCH, infant child of Albert Blodgett, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 East 83d-st., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Marble Cemetery for interment.

BROKAW.—On Thursday morning, July 21, ALEXANDER MOORE, only son of Joseph and Jane E. K. Brokaw, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

CARR.—On Friday, July 22, MARY CARR, aged 82 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ladies' Union Aid Institution of the M. E. Church, 42d-st., near 8th-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CARPENTER.—On Friday morning, July 22, JOHNSON DEALL, son of Uriah F. and Sarah E. Carpenter, aged 3 months and 5 days.

The remains will be taken this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, to Rye, for interment, by the 11:30 train from 27th-st.

DOUGHTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 22, Mrs. MARTHA DOUGHTY, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 252 Cumberland-st., on Sunday, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

ERSKINE.—On Friday, July 22, at his late residence, No. 356 West 48th st., ARCHIBALD ERSKINE, Jr., aged 26 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FENDER.—On Friday, July 22, JAMES FENDER, aged 45 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., from the residence of his brother, Lindsay Fender, in Kent-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., East Brooklyn.

HUDSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 22, JACOB R. HUDSON, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LITTLEJOHN.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Thursday night, July 21, FLORENCE, only child of Thomas and Sarah Littlejohn, of New-York City, aged 16 months.

MERRITT.—On Wednesday, July 20, ADALINE MERRITT, wife of Titus Merritt.

The funeral services were held at their residence on the 21st inst.

MANN.—At Rome, N. Y., on Friday, July 22, MINNIE, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Mary B. Mann, of this City, aged 5 months.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, July 20, in the United States Hospital, Christian-st., Philadelphia, Corporal JOHN C. MOORE, aged 19 years.

Funeral at the 27th-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Saturday,) July 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOONEY.—On Friday, July 22, CLARA, wife of William Mooney, and daughter of the late Oliver Cox.

Funeral on Sunday. Notice in Sunday's *Herald.*

OSBORN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, EDWARD HOLLISTER, youngest child of Lewis A. and Fannie J. Osborn, aged 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Johnson, No. 99 Orange-st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery.

PODHRADSZKY.—On Thursday, July 21, after a lingering illness, EMILY C., infant daughter of Charles V. and Elizabeth A. Podhradszky, aged 9 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 69 West 26th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 21, ARTHUR C., youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.; also the members of Bethesda Baptist Church.

☞ California papers please copy.

SECOR.—On Friday, July 22, EMMA S. HINCHMAN, wife of Wm. H. Secor.

The relatives and friends of her mother, and the late Dr John S. Darcy, of Newark, N. J., and her father-in-law, Charles A. Secor, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 418 5th-av., New-York, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be placed in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, July 21, CORDELIA R. YOUNG, wife of Joseph B. Young.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 East 4th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

WHITFIELD.—On Friday, July 22, ELIZABETH GODFREY, widow of Thomas Whitfield, aged 84 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Fort Lee, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 24th inst. Service will be performed at Trinity Church, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to St. Mark's burying ground for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 22.—*In steamship Atalanta, from London*—Mrs. Dowsett, W. Smith, S. Smith, O. Williams, Miss Berryman, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. Croft, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Croston, Mr. Tharital, Mr. Keilie, Mrs. Carleau and 3 children, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Caisee and daughter, Mr. Bauer, Mr. Wichard, Mr. Hernandez, Mr. Bancroft, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Boretti, Mr. Schweller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises.. 9 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 44 | Gov. Island.. 11 33 | Hell Gate.... 12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg; Jamaica Packet, (Br.,) Parrett, Kingston, Jam., J. Leaycraft.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Kenilworth, (Br.,) Peniston, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Czar, (Br.,) McBride, London, Thomas Dunham; Constantine, Creery, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Albert, (Fr.,) Livesque, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Arlington, Bartlett, Cadiz, Peck & Church; Indus, (Br.,) Bunnester, Cette, B. J. Wenburg; Elizabeth, McKinnon, Cadiz, F. Berthoud & Co.; Eliza, (Br.,) Tamlyn, London, Sloman & Edye; Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Mary Wilder, Foss, Richmond, Me., Benner & Brown; Kate Stamler, Davis, Tortugas.

Brigs Caspar Wild, (Norwg.,) Torgusen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt, (cld. July 21, and erroneously reported Norwg. brig Torgusen, Queenstown;) Anna Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, A. Smithers & Co; Crimea, Patterson, Pictou, Walsh & Carver; Jane, Teller, Aux Cayes, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lilly, Perigo, Penarth Roads, J. Jackson & Co.; William & Mary, Jordan, Bridgeport, C. B. Thompson & Hunter; Lone Star, (Br.,) Keneely, Havre, Edmiston Bros.; Cacique, (Brazil.,) —, Rio Grande de Sud, Joseph Bento; San Giovanni, (Ital.) Ballister, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, Baetjer & De Vertu; Keoka, Burns, Harbor Grace, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners M. Sewall, Hoyt, Alexandria, Va., Holyoke & Murray; Velma, Stanwood, Lingan, Thompson & Hunter; Benj. English, Baker, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Brave, Briggs, Beaufort, E. D. Hurlbut & Co; S. T. Baker, Dixon, Fortress Monroe; Nellie Bloomfield, Harvey, Stamford; Gazelle, Swain, Point-a-Petre, Gaudaloupe, B. F. Small & Co.; Sisters, Maycook, Malta, G. F. Bulley; Crusoe, Ritter, Machias, T. M. Mayhew; Cabot, Phinney, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; New-Haven, Glover, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence; E. C. Scranton, Staplin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Orient, N. J.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London July 3, and Havre 7th, with mdse. and 212 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. July 8, off the Lizards, passed a U. S. cruiser; 16th, lat. 45 42, lon. 48 02, passed Prus. bark Hermann Hellmuch. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 16th inst., via Fortress Monroe, 40 hours, in ballast and 130 men of the 17th Mass. Vols., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Crocker, Washington 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Commander, Penorick, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to the Sanitary Commission.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Emma Dunn, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Britannia, Hill, Cardiff 46 ds., with coal and iron to order. June 21, lat. 48, lon. 30, fell in with Br. ship Magnet, from Quebec for Liverpool, waterlogged, having been in contact with ice, and had her lower port stove in; supplied her with water, and she proceeded.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had one birth. June 27, Christopher Cresser, passenger, of York, England, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Cynosure, Oram, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 673 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Has had head winds the entire passage. June 20, lat. 48 31, lon. 27 04, James Mathers, seaman, fell overboard from the head, and was lost, although every exertion was made to save him.

Ship Wm F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool June 7, with mdse. and 52 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. July 6, lat. 48, lon. 46 30, passed 15 large icebergs.

Bark Mary, Lord, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. 14th inst., lat. 34 20, lon. 75 30, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Jabkson, cruising—all well.

Bark Laura Russ, Brown, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Hobomok, Nairn, Tortugas, Fla., 12 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown.

Bark Scio, Hume, New-Orleans 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co.

Bark R. H. Griffith, Drummond, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 21 ds., with hides, etc., to J. F. Joy.

Bark Lucy Francis, Perry, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig George Baker, Kuhn, St. Thomas 22 ds., with cotton, etc., to master.

Brig Palma, Reagin, Pernambuco, with hides, coffee and iron to H. H. Swift.

Brig Dare, (of Portsmouth, Eng.,) Harvey, Cardiff 60 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Handy, Wicks, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with pine timber to Murray & Nephew.

Brig Montrose, Hall, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Everett.

Schr. Franklin, (lighter,) Conover, from the wreck of brig Henrico.

Schr. Fanny, (Br.,) Miller, Gonaives 20 ds., with coffee to Wilson & Cammann.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (of Nassau,) Albury, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Alice Ida, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with apples to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Corina, (Br.,) Bethel, Cat Island 14 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, Thomas, Lingan, C. C., 16 ds., with coal to R. F. Wenberg.

Schr. J. G. Whipple, Parr, Nassau 8 ds., with fruit to George T. Stewart.

Schr. D. Kuhn, Stocking, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Commodore, Mitchell, Lubec 5 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. C. Carroll, Mehaffey, Middletown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florence, Crocket, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Pilot, Haynes, Eastport 10 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Willow, Small, Lubec 6 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. James O'Donohue, of Bangor, Wilson, New-Orleans 21 ds., with molasses to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. R. E. Stockton, Van Cleaf, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Emily Fowler, —, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline, Rogers, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Model, Haskell, Port Ewen, for Bangor.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Bangor.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Kinnon, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. C. R. Nickery, Babbit, Taunton.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Hurston, Providence.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Daniels, Providence.

Schr. Ida, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. Lillie Saunders, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Pioneer, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. New Regulus, Carson, Providence.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Compromise, Brown, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Albro, Providence.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Kemp, New-Bedford.

Schr. War Steed, Nash, Wareham.

Schr. J. Crockford, Jones, Newport.

Schr. Phenix, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Stocking, Hartford.

Schr. Lookout, Wall, New-London.

Schr. Redondo, Gate, Providence.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Hodges, Portland.

Schr. F. Burritt, Fairchild, Fall River.

Schr. Oriana, Higgins, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Henrietta, Miner, Hartford.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Middletown.

Schr. Angel, Lewis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston.

BELOW—Ship Gratitude, (Br.,) Thomas, from Liverpool June 7.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

July 21—Steamer McClellan.

Ships Mountain Wave, Samuel Godard.

Barks Northwood, R. H. Knight, Stella, American Eagle, Ellen Morrison.

Brigs Y. Bigelow, Eliza Frazier, Autumn, Loch Lomond, Menrietta.

Schooners Wm. Cousins, Lima, Hound, Nancy, O. P. Binns, J. Predmore, John Warren, Glenwood, Ann D. Breeze, Belle Walker, Mary, W. D. Pitts, Addie M. Haines, Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22—Arr. barks Mystic, Leghorn; F. Cushing, Pictou; J. M. Hydranges, Goree.

Also arr. bark Mary Elizabeth, Pictou. Below, U. S. steamer McClellan, from New-York.

PORTLAND, July 22—Arr. bark Star of Hope, (new,) from Kennebunk.

Miscellaneous.

A fore and aft schooner, lumber-loaded, went ashore on Shinnicock Point, on the night of the 21st. No particulars.

The pilot-boat Jane, No. 1, picked up on the 20th inst., off the south end of the Woodlands, a steamer's quarter-boat, painted black outside and white inside; had a large iron davit attached.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Ann—Br. bark, of St. John, N. B., from Quebec for England, June 22, lat. 48 11, lon. 40.

Magnolia—U. S. gunboat, cruising, all well, July 12, lat. 26 47, lon. 76 40.

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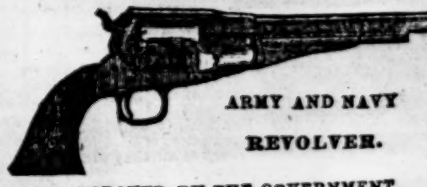

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